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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF INSANITY

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.



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1906.

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SARAH CHAPMAN,	.	.	.	<i>First Clerk.</i>

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The State Board of Insanity respectfully submits its seventh annual report, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

THE CLASSES OF PERSONS

under its supervision are the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic and the inebriate.

The whole number of such under care Oct. 1, 1905, was 11,990, — 5,966 men, 6,024 women; an increase for the year of 416, — 211 men, 205 women.

THE INSANE

numbered on the same date 10,153, — 4,832 men, 5,321 women; being 1 insane person to every 296 persons of the general population. These were distributed in locations as follows: —

LOCATION.	NUMBER OCT. 1, 1905.			INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.					Average Increase, Five Years.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	
Private institutions, . . .	93	152	245	3	8	15 ¹	9	-	1
Public institutions, . . .	4,727	4,928	9,655	174 ²	300 ²	332	468	373	329.4
Family care,	12	241	253	40	54	35	7	7 ¹	25.8
Totals and averages, . . .	4,832	5,321	10,153	217 ³	362	352	484	366	356.2

¹ Decrease.

² Exclusive of transfers from almshouses.

³ Includes 9 patients registered in almshouses last year, but discharged this year without appearing in the above locations.

The insane boarding in almshouses at the expense of the State were all removed in December, as anticipated at the time of writing our last annual report. Their disposition is shown in the following tabulation:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Insane boarding under agreement in almshouses, Oct. 1, 1904,	100	121	221
Other insane chargeable to the State in almshouses who were subsequently reported,	2	—	2
Total in almshouses,	102	121	223
Removals:—			
Viz.: Transferred to State institutions by State Board,	97	115	212
Boarded under family care,	1	2	3
Discharged to friends,	1	1	2
Discharged as not requiring hospital treatment,	1	2	3
Died,	2	1	3
Remaining in almshouses Oct. 1, 1905,	—	—	—

It thus appears that 212 insane persons were transferred during the year from almshouses directly to State institutions, so that the increase in accumulation of patients therein is so much larger than if they had been received only from the community at large. This number should be deducted in comparing such increases over a series of years upon a like basis.

THE INCREASE OF REGISTERED INSANE

for the year in the State was 208, there being an increase in public institutions of 386; in private institutions, 3; in family care, 40; and a decrease of 221 in almshouses.

IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

the number of insane has remained nearly stationary for many years, having risen from 233 to 245 in the last fifteen years.

IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

the increase during the same period has been marked, having risen from 4,422 to 9,064 (exclusive of 591 transfers from almshouses), being 105 per cent., and an average annual in-

crease of 309. The general population increased 34 per cent. This is expressive of the growing tendency to care for the insane in institutions, but is not indicative of the rate of development of new cases of insanity, which is very much less, although a moderate progressive increase in this direction is probable.

THIS YEAR'S INCREASE IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

falls far below that of any other recent year, being only 174 (exclusive of 212 transfers from almshouses), compared, on the same basis, with 300 in 1904, 332 in 1903, 468 in 1902, 373 in 1901, 329, the average for the last five years, and 353, the average for the last ten years.

IN FAMILY CARE

the increase for the year has been 40, compared with 54 in 1904, 35 in 1903, and 26, the average for the last five years. The influence of this work in withdrawing patients from public institutions was somewhat less than the previous year.

THE DIMINUTION OF RELATIVE INCREASE OF THE INSANE under public care this year is probably due to causes not fully apparent, and operating irregularly, as evidenced by an examination of the series of such increases during the last fifteen years, which shows marked variation from year to year, but distinct augmentation for the whole period.

THE ADMISSIONS

to such care during the past year (exclusive of admissions by transfer from almshouses) have been relatively fewer, both first cases of insanity and all commitments, their increases being, on this basis, respectively, in 1905, 12 and 32; in 1904, 73 and 104; in 1903, 83 and 77.

THE DISMISSALS,

on the other hand, have been greater in number, appearing under the following forms:—

Deportations were more (41) numerous, being 168, — 123 by this Board, 45 by the United States Immigration Service;

compared with 127 — 97 and 30 respectively — the previous year.

Recoveries reached a total of 442, being 49 in excess of those of the previous year, compared with a decrease of 32 in 1904 and an increase of 53 in 1903.

Deaths numbered 1,061, being 84 more than the previous year, compared with an increase of 58 in 1904 and 75 in 1903.

Other dismissals of unrecovered insane, who were removed by the voluntary action of their relatives or friends or at the request of officials of the institutions, number 925, approximately the same as the previous year, an exact comparison being impossible, because of the transition from the former system of dismissal on sixty days' probation to the present one of six months.

In summary, it would appear that the admissions were noticeably less and the enforced discharges more than last year, both acting to reduce the increase of accumulation of patients this year.

Although the sudden diminution of increase is undoubtedly due to the irregular action of causes usually operative, the progressive diminution during the last three years — 332, 300, 174 — at least suggests the operation of new forces contributing somewhat to this end, especially in view of the fact that this is the first full year of State support of all the dependent insane, — a condition exciting in many minds the fear that many paupers would be unnecessarily thrust upon the bounty of the Commonwealth.

These forces may emanate from the greater activity in carrying forward family care; in the systematic endeavor to collect for the support of patients whose own financial resources or those of others liable for their maintenance make such action just and feasible; and, possibly, from the greater frequency of inquiry as to the propriety of commitment in doubtful cases.

The friends of patients are always consulted before they are placed in families, are thus reminded of their duty toward them, and sometimes stimulated to perform it at once, so that a patient goes home directly from the hospital without further intervention. In other cases successful boarding in a family may dissipate an honest doubt of ability to provide home care,

or may renew interest in the patient's welfare, both eventuating in home-going. Other patients without friends are assisted to secure a new foothold in the community which would otherwise be impossible.

Again, every patient who is admitted as a public charge to an institution is visited by an agent of the Board, who ascertains from him and further investigation what resources are properly available for his support. This system was inaugurated about two years ago, at the inception of State support of all the insane poor, and has resulted not only in the collection of large sums of money, as reported in the operations of the support department, but has been the means of enlightenment to some who would not otherwise have realized their obligation to the Commonwealth, and might also have been willing to allow patients to remain in institutions longer than if such residence entailed expense greater than the cost of their care at home.

Furthermore, stricter supervision of commitments of late has led oftener to investigation as to the circumstances and necessity of such procedure, conducing, through consultation with committing magistrates and physicians, to a better understanding of the functions of an insane hospital and the classes of persons eligible for admission. Nevertheless, this year's increase of the insane under public care should be regarded as exceptionally small, and less than the reasonable expectation for the future. In the light of the past, their average increment should not be far from 300.

RELIEF FROM EXTREME OVERCROWDING

has now been accomplished, and complete correction of this great evil is assured so long as the Commonwealth pursues the policy of meeting the annual demand for additional accommodation arising from the usual increase of inmates of institutions. There is no longer any necessity of doing more than the annual requirement, because State care of the insane has been established so far as contemplated, and the provision already authorized and in process of construction or planning will be sufficient to fully relieve overcrowding and provide for the needs of the next two years, if the annual increment of patients should not exceed 300.

The conclusion, however, must not be drawn that there is no call for appropriations for new buildings this year, inasmuch as the necessary delay after granting them, in maturing plans, erecting and equipping buildings for the reception of patients, usually extends over two years or more, and necessitates anticipating by legislation this year the wants of three years hence. Therefore the Board recommends that

ADDITIONAL PROVISION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

should be made by the incoming Legislature to accommodate about 200 patients, which will provide for a little more than the increase of patients the past year. For this purpose, and for making necessary repairs and improvements, the different institutions under the supervision of the Board will petition for appropriations according to estimates which are here classified and accompanied with the opinion of the State Board as to the necessity or expediency of granting them according thereto, in compliance with section 4, chapter 87, Revised Laws.

ESTIMATES FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS have been considered by the State Board as follows : —

Worcester Hospital.

Constructing and furnishing a building of stone and brick, for 80 male nurses,	\$55,000
Construction of a system of sewage disposal,	15,000
	<hr/>
Total,	\$70,000

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

The trustees, in their annual report, renew their request of last year for the above appropriation of \$15,000 for the construction of a system of sewage disposal. The filtration system proposed by them has been approved by the State Board of Health, and that approval may fairly be considered to carry more weight than that of this Board. That some system for the disposal of sewage is needed is beyond doubt, and this Board is of the opinion that \$15,000 would not be too large an appropriation for the system that the trustees desire to establish.

Taunton Hospital.

Painting exterior of buildings,	\$4,000
Rebuilding brick oven,	1,000
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Total,	\$5,000

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

Northampton Hospital.

Construction of a brick building, for painters' supplies and work-shop,	\$2,500
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The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriation according to the above estimate.

The trustees, in their annual report, request an appropriation for putting in a larger water pipe to replace the main pipe, which is too small to supply the greater needs of the hospital since the construction of the new infirmaries, but are not able to determine the exact amount required for this purpose, because the water commissioners have not definitely fixed the location of the proposed pipe. This Board has no doubt that a larger water pipe is necessary, and approves of this expenditure.

Danvers Hospital.

The trustees, in their annual report, request an appropriation to provide an independent water supply for the hospital, claiming, under a decision of the Attorney-General, that the town of Danvers has not complied with the conditions of chapter 469, Acts of 1905, whereby an independent water supply was authorized, contingent upon the failure of the town of Danvers to make such compliance within a specified period. This Board is strongly of the opinion that such an independent water supply would effect a great saving to the State, and would avoid such controversies as the one which has so long existed between the interested parties in this case.

An exact estimate of the cost of such water supply has not yet been determined, but the investigation which is being made indicates that only a reasonable amount will be called for. This Board earnestly recommends such expenditure.

Westborough Hospital.

Constructing and furnishing two buildings for tuberculous patients,	\$5,000
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The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriation according to the above estimate.

The trustees, in their annual report, request an appropriation not exceeding \$10,000 for extending the hospital water mains to connect with the water system of the town of Westborough. The State Board of Health has approved of this source of water supply for the hospital, provided the town of Westborough shall make such improvement and extension of its water system as may be necessary to furnish a sufficient quantity of good water to meet the requirements both of the hospital and the town. The Board understands that the town is willing to supply water at the rate of 5 cents per 1,000 gallons, if the minimum hospital consumption shall not be less than 100,000 gallons per day, but has not yet taken the necessary action to comply with the requirements of the State Board of Health. This Board agrees with the trustees that this is the best source of water supply so far presented for consideration; and if the town should meet the demands of the State Board of Health, this Board would approve of this expenditure, although it is strongly of the opinion that every effort should first be exhausted to obtain an independent supply at a reasonable cost.

Worcester Asylum.

At Worcester : —

Renewal and alterations in plumbing of women's wards,	\$9,500
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At Grafton : —

Construction of cattle shed and hay barn,	5,000
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Purchase of cattle,	1,000
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Purchase of fruit trees,	500
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Total,	\$16,000
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The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

The trustees, in their annual report, request an appropriation of \$50,000, for constructing and furnishing colony buildings for 100 male patients, expecting, at the time of writing the report, as did this Board, that such additional provision

would be required immediately, to provide for the usual increase in the accumulation of the insane in institutions. Later, however, it was found that such increase is less this year than might have been anticipated from the average of the past, thus obviating the necessity for constructing these buildings at present. This Board therefore recommends postponing action on this appropriation, and understands that the trustees concur in this recommendation, holding themselves in readiness now, as in the past, to extend the institution only in accordance with the general need of the State for additional accommodation.

Medfield Asylum.

Constructing and furnishing superintendent's house,	\$10,000
Alterations and repairs of old power house, and its equipment for use as a bakery and storage for flour, and the construction of a subway therefrom to the kitchen building,	12,000
Improvements of the asylum grounds,	1,000
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Total,	\$23,000

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

State Colony.

Finishing and furnishing the attic of the administration building, for the use of officers,	\$4,750
Constructing a feed barn,	6,500
Purchase of fire apparatus,	1,500
Providing a general water supply,	25,000
Alteration and repairs of three old buildings, to adapt them for the use of patients and employees,	8,000
Constructing and furnishing superintendent's house,	10,000
	<hr/>
Total,	\$55,750

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Construction of a two-story brick building, for the employment of patients in laundry and other work,	\$20,000
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The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriation according to the above estimate.

Hospital for Epileptics.

Constructing and furnishing a fireproof brick building for 100 female patients,	\$80,000
Alteration, repair, fireproofing and removing three barns,	8,000
Purchase of stone crusher and its equipment,	2,000
Improvement of hospital grounds,	1,000
Total,	<u>\$91,000</u>

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

The trustees, in their annual report, express the need of a horse stable, and this Board understands that they are maturing plans for this purpose, but are not yet ready to submit a definite proposition. This Board will approve a reasonable expenditure for this purpose.

School for the Feeble-minded.

At Waltham : —

Constructing and furnishing two brick buildings, to accommodate 42 women nurses,	\$30,000
Purchase of a mangle for the laundry,	1,800

At Templeton Colony : —

Construction of two cattle barns, hay sheds and silos,	6,200
Total,	<u>\$38,000</u>

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

The trustees, in their annual report, request an appropriation for the construction and furnishing of houses for male employees, and are maturing plans for this purpose, but are not yet able to present a definite proposition. They may desire to do so later. This Board approves the construction of such houses, and would recommend a moderate expenditure for this purpose.

Foxborough State Hospital.

Furnishing the new building for insane male patients,	\$4,000
Completing the ventilating system of the original hospital buildings,	1,500
Providing a general water supply,	10,000
Constructing and equipping a new laundry and workshop,	20,000
Total,	<u>\$35,500</u>

The State Board recommends immediate action, granting appropriations according to the above estimates.

The trustees, in their annual report, request an appropriation for extending the facilities for the storage of coal. They desire to erect a trestle running through the centre of the storage space, and to construct a monitor roof, housing in the space for coal and coal cars. The Board would approve of a trestle, inasmuch as coal is usually delivered in large quantity at the busiest season of the year, oftentimes in the midst of haying, and must be unloaded in the shortest space of time, to obviate paying demurrage charges. While patients' labor should be utilized for this purpose so far as possible, it may be impracticable, and may divert them from employment more profitable to the hospital. The Board doubts, however, the advisability of housing soft coal, on account of the greater danger of spontaneous combustion, although it may be admitted that there is some deterioration in the quality of the coal by its continuous exposure to the open air. Authorities, however, differ as to the extent of such loss. Moreover, the Board is informed, and has observed, that certain large corporations and railroads do not house their coal. As this would be the beginning of a new policy in this direction, the Board recommends deferring action on this appropriation for further investigation by the trustees in the direction suggested.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Insane.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$108,000
Number of patients provided for,	95
Average per capita cost,	\$557 89
Number of nurses provided for,	80
Average per capita cost,	\$687 50
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	169,250
Total,	\$277,250

Feeble-minded.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$30,000
Number of nurses provided for,	42
Average per capita cost,	\$714 28
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	8,000
Total,	\$38,000

Epileptic.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$40,000
Number of patients provided for,	50
Average per capita cost,	\$800 00
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	5,500
Total,	\$45,500

Inebriate.

Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	\$1,000
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All Classes.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$178,000
Number of patients provided for,	145
Average per capita cost,	\$641 38
Number of nurses provided for,	122
Average per capita cost,	\$696 72
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	183,750
Grand total,	\$361,750

Estimates for appropriations for expenditures under the direct supervision of the State Board for the eleven months beginning Jan. 1, 1906, are:—

	ESTIMATES, 1906.		Amounts appropriated for 1905.
	Eleven Months.	One Year.	
Travelling, office and contingent expenses of the Board,	\$4,125 00	\$4,500	\$4,500
Printing and binding the annual report,	—	850	800
Salaries of officers and employees,	19,850 41	21,655	21,200
Transportation and medical examination of State paupers under the charge of the Board,	8,250 00	9,000	9,000
Support of insane paupers boarded out in families under the charge of the Board or temporarily absent, under authority of section 4, chapter 458, Acts of 1905,	32,083 33	35,000	32,500
For board of insane persons in Boston Insane Hospital,	100,375 00	109,500	98,000
Support of State paupers in the Hospital Cottages for Children,	6,875 00	7,500	7,500
Expenses in connection with the support of certain feeble-minded persons and children having settlements in certain small towns, as authorized by chapter 282, Acts of 1905,	1,375 00	1,500	1,500 ¹

¹ For two years.

The increase in the appropriation for printing and binding the annual report is necessary to provide for additional printing.

The relative increase in the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees is necessary to provide for additional work and advance of wages according to length of service.

The relative increases in the appropriations for support of insane paupers boarded out under the charge of the Board and for board of insane persons in the Boston Insane Hospital are necessary to provide for the support of additional patients.

The relative increase in the appropriation for expenses in connection with the support of certain feeble-minded persons and children having settlement in certain small towns is necessary because the appropriation of last year was insufficient.

PROVISION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

who stand in urgent need of the care and training obtainable only in an institution adapted to their peculiar requirements is wholly inadequate at the present time in this Commonwealth. During the last six years admission to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, the only public provision for such, has been denied to about 1,000 applicants, on account of lack of room. Consequently such children are constantly appearing in almshouses, in the State Hospital at Tewksbury, and even in the insane hospitals. Pressure is brought to bear upon the trustees of the school and upon this Board from every possible source, in the endeavor to overcome the obstacles preventing their reception.

It would be not only humane and just for the Commonwealth to provide for such the means of obtaining the elementary education and industrial training which are denied them through the ordinary channels, but it would be wise and economical public policy : —

First, because some of them may be made thereby useful and independent members of the community, while most of them are susceptible of great improvement, sufficient to render them helpful and partially self-supporting in an environment created for them; whereas, without such assistance they will grow up in ignorance and idleness, and eventually become intractable or vicious inmates of almshouses, insane asylums and prisons, imposing in the end, under a system of neglect, a far

heavier burden of expense, and entailing conditions of life and care most distressing to themselves and to their care-takers.

Secondly, because their segregation in such institutions would not only contribute to their comfort, happiness and protection from designing and unscrupulous persons, but is the most effectual preventive of the evils resulting from the reproduction of their kind in degenerate offspring, who would be not only a menace to the public safety, but the chief source of recruiting the inmates of our charitable and penal institutions.

Therefore the Board earnestly recommends the policy of gradual progressive extension of accommodation for this class in institutions, until the want in this direction shall be fully met. Existing centres should be developed to the maximum of economy of administration, so far as consistent with the primary purpose and the highest general efficiency.

In accordance with this principle, the School for the Feeble-minded has been enlarged during the last four years until its capacity at Waltham will be 1,000 after the completion of buildings now under construction, and that at Templeton 250 additional, being more than double the original capacity.

This Board is in entire agreement with the trustees of the school, that its future growth at Waltham should be in the main confined to rounding out its facilities for doing its necessary work; and at Templeton to extending the colony steadily, to receive the boys who have been trained in useful occupations, after they have passed the school age, and, not being properly returnable to community life, require opportunities for employment such as will be afforded in bringing the rough fields at Templeton under cultivation.

Hence it now becomes necessary to establish a new institution, which should be patterned after the general plan of the present school, and receive the benefit of the practical experience acquired by its trustees and superintendent in its development.

The location should be such that it will serve the western part of the State as the present school at Waltham does the eastern part, but should not be too remote from the populous sections of the Commonwealth, since the convenience of parents and interested friends of the children should be considered.

An immediate start is imperative, because several years must necessarily elapse during the period of construction before patients can be received. It is especially important that a permanent organization be created at the outset by the appointment of a board of trustees, whose first duty should be the selection of a superintendent as their executive officer.

The first year's accomplishment would be limited to the purchase of a suitable tract of land, comprising not less than 500 acres, and to the preliminary study of the problem, the preparation of plans for buildings, etc. A moderate appropriation should be made this year for these purposes.

PROVISION FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

is even more deficient than that for the purely feeble-minded. The general reasons urged in favor of adequate accommodation for the latter are equally applicable to the former. Furthermore, the young epileptic imperatively requires treatment for his epilepsy, and without its early availability loses his best chance of cure; whereas with it he has about one chance in ten to recover from his malady, as evidenced by the results of treatment of epilepsy at the Hospital Cottages for Children. Effort in this direction should go on in conjunction with that for the feeble-minded.

It would be advisable to extend the Hospital for Epileptics by establishing a department adapted to the care of children younger than fourteen years of age, — the present limit. This cannot be done immediately, inasmuch as the new building recommended this year is very much needed to improve the classification of adults, and will furnish the maximum of new work which can be undertaken at once. The Board, however, recommends action in this direction as the next step in the development of the hospital.

The present restriction of law prohibiting the admission of epileptic idiots to this hospital seems to be ineffective, probably owing to the difficulty experienced by physicians and approving magistrates in drawing a clear distinction between such feeble-minded and those defective in less degree. Consequently, epileptic idiots have been and are constantly received, so that the present classification of patients in the hospital

would not be materially affected by the repeal of this restrictive clause of the law. Inasmuch as experience seems to show that any objection to their presence can be overcome by suitable grouping of patients in wards or buildings, their rigorous exclusion would not seem to be advisable, especially since the reasons for the separate care and treatment of epileptics in general are equally applicable to this class.

Extension of the Hospital for Epileptics according to the above recommendation would suitably provide for the epileptic who are feeble-minded in any degree, and contribute to the solution of the general problem of the care and training of defectives by permitting the early removal of epileptic inmates of the School for the Feeble-minded and their future exclusion.

The Board therefore recommends the repeal of the restriction of law prohibiting the admission of epileptic idiots to the Hospital for Epileptics, and the adoption of the policy of caring for such therein after suitable provision has been made, and thereafter the exclusion of epileptics from the School for the Feeble-minded, so far as practicable. The trustees of both institutions concur in these recommendations.

MAKING OATH TO CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

A physician who makes a certificate of insanity in the commitment of an insane person is required by the provisions of section 35, chapter 87, Revised Laws, to make oath "*to the judge at the hearing* that he is a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college, that he has been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since his graduation and for three years last preceding the making of said oath, and that he is registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76." In the original act (chapter 229, Acts of 1892) and amendments thereof up to the last revision of the statutes the physician was not compelled to make such oath before the judge unless he found it convenient to do so. In the case of physicians living at a considerable distance from court, especially in country districts, such requirement is often a distinct hardship, and involves unnecessary expense. Many of the judges do not insist upon its observance, and some think the statute ambiguous. Several have recommended repeal of this restric-

tion. The Board regards it as unnecessary, and recommends such legislation as will remove it, by providing that such oath may be taken before a justice of the peace or the judge, as may be convenient.

THE EXAMINATION OF ALLEGED INSANE PRISONERS

in the State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory and Reformatory Prison for Women is made, in conjunction with the prison physician, by one of two experts in insanity designated by this Board under the provisions of section 101, chapter 225 of the Revised Laws. The faithful and wise discharge of this duty is not only very important but most difficult, requiring the widest experience in dealing with the insane and the broadest knowledge of the subject of insanity. The present law does not provide for adequate compensation for the services of these physicians, nor for their consultation together in the same case, nor for a written report regarding the mental condition of a prisoner when he is returned to prison from the institution for the insane where he has been treated. The Board recommends such legislation as will remedy these defects.

THE EXPENSES OF COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE

are paid by the county in which they were inhabitants before commitment, or, in the case of inmates of institutions for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or inebriate, by the county in which they were inhabitants before admission to the institution. No provision, however, is made in the statutes for the payment of such expenses in the case of a person who is not an inhabitant of any county. In such a case an insane commitment is sometimes necessary on account of danger to the public or for other good reason.

It has been customary for many years for the county in which the commitment was made to pay the expenses in such a case, but recently certain counties have refused to do so when the commitment has been made in another county under the provisions of chapter 475, Acts of 1905. Under these circumstances the committing physicians and officers have no means of collecting payment for their services. The Board recommends such legislation as will remedy this defect.

THE EXPENSE OF RETURNING A PATIENT TO AN INSTITUTION from which he is absent temporarily under the provisions of chapter 435, Acts of 1905, should be borne by himself or his friends, and in the great majority of cases such is the practice. Occasionally, however, it happens that such a patient falls into the hands of the public authorities, and must be returned to the institution at public expense. The county is required to pay the expense of a new commitment, but has no authority to pay the partial expense of his transportation thither. This sometimes necessitates paying the physicians' fees for a re-examination, in order to secure authority for paying for his transportation. This would seem to be unnecessary, and the Board recommends such legislation as will give the county authority to pay such partial expense of transportation if it deems such expenditure necessary to prevent a new commitment.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WORK OF THE BOARD

exceed the capacity of its present office, which is not only crowded beyond a reasonable limit, but cannot possibly provide desk room for the additional clerks necessitated by recent legislation. The Board recommends such legislation as will provide necessary office space in the State House or in some other suitable place.

UNIFORM RATING OF CAPACITIES OF INSTITUTIONS.

The need of a uniform rating of capacities of institutions has long been felt, especially in the discharge of the duty devolving upon this Board of distributing in an equitable manner patients between them. In its conferences with the superintendents concerning estimates for appropriations and plans for new buildings the Board has observed a wide diversity of opinion among them with regard to the amount of space requisite for a patient. The difficulties of the subject are so great that such differences may well exist, and their perfect reconciliation cannot be expected; but it is necessary to establish some definite unit of capacity for comparative purposes, in order to avoid crowding one institution more than another, to promote the even and full utilization of space, to fairly ap-

portion commitments, and to facilitate a uniform comparison of costs of construction of buildings, so far as essential variations in their character may allow.

In presenting the results of its investigation of this matter the Board is conscious of imperfection in its method of computation, and would not presume to prescribe the absolute unit of space which should be accepted as adequate provision for each patient; but it has followed a uniform method under similar conditions, and believes its conclusions essentially sound and fair.

Inasmuch as a great variety of conditions obtain in the fourteen establishments under consideration, which would give rise to many questions of opinion in assembling the fundamental data for analysis, it was necessary that the same person should supervise every step, in order that differences might be adjusted on a uniform basis. Accordingly, the executive officer of the Board, at odd times during the last year and a half, has personally directed the taking of all measurements and reviewed all matters of opinion.

In a broad sense, the capacity for patients determines the amount of work which an institution may properly be called upon to do, and should be commensurate with facilities not only for the immediate care of patients, but also for general administration outside of the wards. Although administrative facilities are very important from the standpoint of convenience and economy, they do not directly affect the welfare of patients; therefore the scope of this inquiry has been restricted to space for their care on the wards.

Measurements have been made only of space actually in use as patients' quarters or easily available therefor without material structural alteration. Toilet, bath and clothes rooms are found in every ward in every institution, and, although varying much in degree of adequacy, have been eliminated as a constant quantity in the computation of capacities. Narrow corridors and certain spaces adjoining toilet rooms, not suitable for living purposes for hygienic or other reasons, have been excluded in every case. On the other hand, measurements have been made and recorded of all ward dining halls and other rooms on the wards occupied by nurses, other em-

ployees or devoted to general uses, inasmuch as such space may readily be converted into patients' quarters, and such record would be serviceable in making the necessary corrections in future tabulation of capacities. Such space, however, has not been included in the present tabulation.

In short, the space considered in computing the capacity for patients of each institution has been limited to that actually and properly in use by patients as bedrooms or day rooms.

In determining how much of such space would be adequate to the needs of each patient, there are three main requirements: first, sufficiency of fresh air supply; second, its introduction without creating disagreeable draughts; and third, enough floor area to obviate unfavorable reaction of one patient upon another, and to allow easy performance of ward duties.

These requirements involve the consideration of (1) methods of ventilation, heating and lighting; (2) type of building, especially the extent of outside walls and windows; (3) the dimensions of rooms and height of stories; (4) the character of patients, — whether quiet and clean, dirty or excited; and (5) constancy of their presence.

It is desirable to differentiate, so far as possible, matters of fact from those of opinion, and in the first presentation to eliminate all the above factors except space, not with the intention of ignoring the other factors as unimportant, but merely deferring their discussion to a later stage.

Practically the ultimate controlling factor in determining how many patients may be crowded into an institution is floor area, which imposes a limit of capacity which cannot be exceeded.

R. C. Carpenter, in his "Heating and Ventilating Buildings" (page 37), writes: "The purity of the air of a room depends to some extent on the proportion of its cubic capacity to the number of inmates. This influence is often overestimated, and even in a large room if no fresh air be supplied the atmosphere will quickly fall below the standard of purity." A moderate disparity in cubic contents may be overcome by improving ventilation, — a matter within the control of the local management, and probably less expensive than a larger per capita allowance of space. At any rate, ventilation should

first be brought to the maximum of efficiency. Furthermore, the omission of the third dimension, from a comparative standpoint, in the present instance, results in only a slight error, because the average height of stories in the institutions does not materially vary.

Wherever the third dimension necessarily enters into the calculation, a uniform height of 10 feet is taken, which is the minimum average height of stories, with one exception, in any institution. While the first presentation is based solely, so far as possible, on floor area, it is to be borne in mind that this is only a starting point for the evolution of a second presentation, with due consideration of the other factors involved, which will be accepted as the *working* standard of capacities, subject to modification as occasion may require.

How much floor area in a 10-foot story is needed for each patient? The paramount consideration relates to air supply, which, as before indicated, depends more upon efficiency of ventilation than upon space allowance. However, draughts must be avoided, and sufficient "elbow room" afforded patients. R. C. Carpenter, on page 36 of his book above quoted, writes: "Authorities differ greatly as to the amount of air to be provided per person, but at the present time they seem well united in considering the admission of 30 cubic feet of air per minute for each person as giving good ventilation, and this amount is required by law for school buildings in Massachusetts." Such requirement would be met if each patient should be allowed 50 square feet of floor area in a 10-foot story with change of air 3.6 times every hour. In the sufficiency of such standard of air supply and in the opinion that such demand upon ventilating apparatus is moderate, both the secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health and the State inspector of buildings agree, although the latter recommends an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. in the air supply for patients sick in bed continuously.

The use of the same space continuously for day and night purposes is almost universally disapproved by the superintendents of our institutions for the insane, so that a double space allowance is necessary to comply with their views. After careful consideration, the following unit of floor area has been adopted: 50 square feet per patient in day rooms, an equal

amount in dormitories, and 100 square feet in rooms used continuously by the sick in bed or other classes, with the exception that in colony buildings, where the patients are all quiet, clean, able-bodied and out of doors most of the day, the day space has been reduced to 30 square feet.

Does such space unit furnish sufficient "elbow room" for patients? Some classes, especially the excited, will require more, and some less, but on the average an answer in the affirmative would seem to be justifiable. In confirmation, the units adopted in New York and Scotland may be cited. The New York State Commission in Lunacy writes: "In recently constructed buildings the State architect has followed the rule of 50 feet of floor space per capita for dormitory purposes; the same for day room purposes." A member of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland writes: "As regards the capacity of asylums, my Board's requirements per patient are as follows: 30 square feet of floor area for day rooms, 60 square feet of floor area for dormitories, 90 square feet of floor area for day-room dormitories, *i.e.*, hospital wards. . . . The usual height of ceiling in day rooms and dormitories of moderate size, *i.e.*, for 45 patients, is 11 feet. Hospital wards, which are occupied both day and night, are the only ones for which we call for additional area. They are both day-room and dormitory accommodation, and the area required is therefore 90 square feet per patient. I often think this is on the small side."

Single rooms have been considered by themselves, apart from dormitories and day rooms. They vary much in size in different institutions, but, inasmuch as each can provide for only one patient at night, and as a rule is not used at all by day, each room has been reckoned as sleeping accommodation for a single patient, who has been allowed in addition 50 square feet of floor area in day space.

The first presentation, in conformity to these principles, is shown in Table 1.

This tabulation of capacities is intended to be self-explanatory, but an illustrative reading may be helpful, *e.g.* : —

The absolute capacity of Worcester Hospital, central, is 1,242, being the sum of such capacities computed separately

TABLE 1.—Space Capacities for Patients in Institutions, Oct. 1, 1905, Absolute and corrected for Division into Rooms, with Explanatory Data.

INSTITUTIONS.	CORRECTED SPACE CAPACITIES.									EXPLANATORY OF CORRECTED SPACE CAPACITIES.															WARDS.						SPACE ADDITIONAL TO THE FOREGOING.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	ABSOLUTE SPACE CAPACITIES.			DISTRIBUTED.			TOTALS.			SINGLE ROOMS.						DORMITORIES.			TOTAL BEDROOM CAPACITY.			EXCESS OF DAY SPACE AFFORDS 100 ¹ SQUARE FEET PER PATIENT FOR—			AVERAGE HEIGHT OF STORY, IN FEET.			NUMBER.			AVERAGE CAPACITY.			PATIENT'S ROOMS USED BY NURSES.			PATIENT'S ROOMS USED FOR EMPLOYEES AND OTHER PURPOSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	NUMBER.			Percent. age * on Corrected Capacity.			AVERAGE FLOOR AREA.			NUMBER OF BEDS.			AVERAGE FLOOR AREA PER BED.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.		

for each ward, equal in every case to the number of single rooms plus the quotient obtained by dividing the number of square feet of floor area in dormitories and day room, after deducting the requirement of 50 square feet of day space for each single room, by 100, the unit of floor area allowed for sleeping and day use to each patient outside of single rooms.

Its corrected space capacity is 1,217, or 25 less than the absolute, in consequence of the variation in size of dormitories and day rooms, whose floor areas are not always exact multiples of the floor space unit. As the fractional excess or deficiency of such space warranted, proper correction of absolute capacities has been made, *e.g.* : in this hospital the average of such excess in dormitories alone is 6.06 square feet per bed, so that the actual apportionment of space is 56.06 square feet to each.

The bedroom capacity in this hospital is 952, being the sum of 425, the number of single rooms, and 527, the corrected capacity of dormitories. After deducting 50 square feet floor area in day rooms for each bed of bedroom capacity, there is left an excess of day space sufficient to furnish 100 square feet each to 265 additional patients, thus necessitating the use of this number of beds in day spaces if there is to be no waste of room.

On a like basis, certain other institutions are deficient in day space, *e.g.* : the Medfield Asylum has bedroom capacity for 1,206 patients, but the deficiency of day space is such that 69 patients less can be accommodated if full day space requirement be met ; hence the corrected space capacity is reduced by this number to 1,137.

In addition to its space capacity so computed, the Worcester Hospital, central, has 39 rooms on the wards which are occupied by nurses and 23 others which are used by other employees or for other purposes.

The table also presents the average height of stories in the different institutions, the number of wards and their average capacity, and the average size and percentage of single rooms.

This tabulation sets forth, in a definite, uniform, comparative arrangement, certain facts relative to the space in institutions properly devoted to the use of patients. Air sup-

ply and other requirements being equal, it would represent the comparative relation of their capacities; but many variable factors enter the discussion at this point, affecting the basis of a fair working hypothesis at a given time.

Assuming the space unit adopted adequate, on the average for the different classes of patients in the hospitals, correction should be made for variation in their character in other types of institutions, *e.g.*: a higher ratio of quiet and clean patients, as in the colonies, would warrant a proportionate increase of capacity, and the reverse in the case of excited or dirty patients. An abundant air supply, depending upon a superior system of ventilation, agencies for promoting its efficiency, or auxiliaries in the same direction by exposure to the outer air through unusual expanse of outer walls or numerous windows, would require due consideration. Should patients be working out of doors much of the time, or absent from the wards for any reason, obviously the size of day rooms may be reduced. Should day rooms be deficient in sunny alcoves, or have relatively longer corridors bordered on either side by bedrooms, obstructing the inflow of light and air, so that patients congregate densely in the former and are sparsely scattered in the latter; or should the wards be too large or too few in number to permit a proper classification of the different classes of patients, — account must be taken of all these disadvantages.

It may be said that these factors are largely within the control of the local authorities, either in original planning of buildings or in present administration; but the correction of such inequalities may require time, and meanwhile they may seriously handicap the good care of patients, and therefore must receive attention for the time being, although reasonable haste should be made to supply any deficiency or correct any fault of administration. It thus appears that any working basis should be revised regularly in adjustment to changing conditions.

After consultation with the superintendents and a careful review of all the data at its command, the Board has formulated a second presentation of capacities, which it believes fairly shows their comparative relation Oct. 1, 1905, which will be accepted as a working basis for the present.

TABLE 2. — *Working Capacities of Institutions, Oct. 1, 1905.*

INSTITUTIONS.	SPACE CAPACITIES.				WORKING CAPACITIES.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS OVER WORKING CAPACITY.			
	ABSOLUTE.		CORRECTED FOR DIVISION INTO ROOMS.		M.		F.		NUMBER.		PERCENTAGES.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Insane hospitals:—												
Worcester,	654	633	1,287	641	621	1,262	611	590	1,201	589	613	1,202
Taunton,	509	421	930	504	417	921	504	417	921	481	427	908
Northampton,	453	413	866	450	412	862	428	391	819	397	374	771
Danvers,	570	754	1,324	565	749	1,314	565	749	1,314	641	722	1,363
Westborough,	407	596	1,003	402	593	995	369	541	910	367	535	902
Boston,	303	413	716	302	410	712	302	410	712	318	374	692
Totals,	2,896	3,230	6,126	2,864	3,202	6,066	2,779	3,098	5,877	2,793	3,045	5,838
Insane asylums:—												
Worcester,	400	510	910	397	509	906	368	458	826	360	344	704
Medfield,	399	734	1,133	402	735	1,137	482	882	1,364	551	1,003	1,554
State Colony,	169	109	278	169	110	279	182	121	303	152	101	253
Totals,	968	1,353	2,321	968	1,354	2,322	1,032	1,461	2,493	1,063	1,448	2,511
Hospitals and asylums,	3,864	4,583	8,447	3,832	4,556	8,388	3,811	4,559	8,370	3,856	4,493	8,349
Miscellaneous:—												
Insane wards, State Hospital,	160	350	510	161	351	512	177	386	563	159	316	475
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	459	—	459	459	—	459	459	—	459	523	—	523
Hospital for Epileptics,	225	241	466	224	238	462	224	238	462	268	253	521
Foxborough State Hospital,	185	—	185	182	—	182	182	—	182	203	—	203
School for the Feeble-minded,	326	221	547	327	221	548	606	396	1,002	617	411	1,028
Totals,	1,355	812	2,167	1,353	810	2,163	1,648	1,020	2,668	1,770	980	2,750
Aggregates,	5,219	5,395	10,614	5,185	5,366	10,551	5,459	5,579	11,038	5,626	5,473	11,099

* Deficiency.

Most of the superintendents have approved the above or a higher rating of the capacity of their respective institutions. On the whole they may be accepted as a fair approximation of the number of patients which each may comfortably carry without noticeable crowding and with satisfactory utilization of space under present conditions, although certain improvements in ventilation, readjustment of the relation of day and night space, and a more even distribution of patients in the different wards, would expand considerably the reasonable accommodation in some institutions.

The total capacity of all the institutions on this basis is 11,038, being 61, or .55 per cent., less than the total inmates; in the insane hospitals 39, or .67 per cent., more than the total inmates; in the three asylums 18, or .72 per cent., less than the total inmates. Some disparity will be noticed in the distribution of patients between institutions, which will gradually be rectified by transfers.

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

The Finances of the Institutions

for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic and inebriate, so far as they relate to the State, are presented in detail in tables I. to X., inclusive, in the Appendix.

Their Total Valuation

of real and personal property Oct. 1, 1905, amounted to \$12,-556,591.93; real, \$10,503,098.96; personal, \$2,053,492.97; representing increases for the year of \$818,566.18 real, \$208,-502.34 personal.

The Gross State Debt

on their account Jan. 1, 1906, amounted to \$3,985,050; interest charges for the year, \$137,126.50. These and related facts are set forth for each institution in the following tables.

TABLE 3. — *State Debt on Account of Institutions for the Insane, Feeble-minded, Epileptic and Inebriate.*

INSTITUTIONS.	LOANS.			Interest, 1905.	Loan Sinking Fund.
	Issued.	Due.	Amount Jan. 1, 1906.		
Insane hospitals:—					
Worcester, . . .	1901-1904	1931-1934	\$103,000	\$3,605 00	Prison and hospital.
Taunton, . . .	1901-1904	1931-1934	237,100	8,103 50	Prison and hospital.
Northampton, . . .	1901-1904	1931-1934	159,000	5,195 00	Prison and hospital.
Danvers, . . .	1901-1903	1931-1933	193,600	6,606 00	Prison and hospital.
Westborough, . . .	1901-1904	1931-1934	300,900	10,268 50	Prison and hospital.
Totals, . . .	-	-	\$993,600	\$33,778 00	- -
Insane asylums:—					
Worcester, . . .	1902-1904	1931-1934	\$277,500	\$9,712 50	Prison and hospital.
Medfield, . . .	1894-1903	1915-1934	1,447,800	50,673 00	Medfield Asylum.
State Colony, . . .	1902-1904	1931-1934	389,200	13,622 00	Prison and hospital.
Totals, . . .	-	-	\$2,114,500	\$74,007 50	- -
Hospitals and asylums,	-	-	\$3,108,100	\$107,785 50	- -
Miscellaneous:—					
State Hospital, ¹ . . .	1901-1902	1931	\$130,500	\$4,567 50	Prison and hospital.
State Farm, ¹ . . .	1901-1903	1931-1933	138,000	4,830 00	Prison and hospital.
Hospital for Epileptics, Foxborough State Hos- pital, . . .	1895-1903	1923-1929	393,450	12,418 50	Prison and hospital.
School for the Feeble- minded, . . .	-	-	-	-	Prison and hospital.
	1902-1904	1931-1934	215,000	7,525 00	Prison and hospital.
Totals, . . .	-	-	\$876,950	\$29,341 00	- -
Aggregates, . . .	-	-	\$3,985,050	\$137,126 50	- -

¹ All departments.

The Total Expenditures

exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges on account of such persons and institutions fall under four heads, namely :—

(1) Expenses of the State Board of Insanity and of work under its direct control.

(2) Expenditures increasing the value of institution plants, exclusive of personal property.

(3) Expenditures for repairs, renewals, personal property outside of maintenance account, and minor improvements of institution plants.

(4) Expenditures for maintenance.

Such expenditures during the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, amounted to \$3,047,400.89, of which \$35,415.62 come under the first heading, \$638,540.30 under the second, \$423,340.11 under the third, \$1,950,104.86 under the fourth.

The Total Receipts

for the same period amounted to \$439,541.20, making the net expenditure \$2,607,859.69. The sources of such receipts are board of patients, sales of products of farm and other departments supported by expenditures from maintenance funds, so that they should be applied to reduce the cost of maintenance. These expenditures so classified and such receipts are tabulated for each institution thus :—

TABLE 4. — *Receipts and Expenditures on Account of Institutions for the Insane, Feeble-minded, Epileptic and Inebriate, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

	EXPENDITURES.				Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Net Expenditures.
	Increasing Value of Plant exclusive of Personal Property.	Repairs, Renewals, Personal Property outside of Maintenance Account and Minor Improvements.	Maintenance, Repairs and Improvements.				
State Board of Insanity:—							
Office, travelling and contingent expenses and salaries,	—	—	—		\$24,517 05	\$12 95	\$24,517 05
Transportation and deportation of patients,	—	—	—		10,129 90	—	10,116 95
Printing annual report,	—	—	—		768 67	—	768 67
Totals,	—	—	—		\$35,415 92	\$12 95	\$35,402 67
Insane:—							
Worcester Hospital,	\$13,692 95	\$59,163 77	\$241,283 79		\$314,140 51	\$73,644 47	\$240,496 04
Taunton Hospital,	45,925 26	45,319 64	212,873 68		302,118 58	36,965 84	265,152 74
Northampton Hospital,	57,507 86	15,922 15	136,781 32		210,211 33	44,052 87	166,158 46
Danvers Hospital,	1,554 79	38,031 95	208,661 18		248,247 92	56,563 06	191,684 86
Westborough Hospital,	50,229 94	30,983 44	172,421 75		253,635 13	55,475 02	198,160 11
Boston Insane Hospital,	—	—	113,657 14 ¹		113,657 14	1,120 90	112,536 24
Worcester Asylum,	130,481 83	51,798 13	114,076 70		296,356 66	9,475 70	286,880 96
Medfield Asylum,	114,671 16	102,878 44	236,541 07		454,090 67	11,225 69	442,864 98
State Colony,	108,979 09	12,368 75	41,642 00		162,984 84	332 14	162,652 70
Insane Ward, State Hospital,	21,589 90	5,577 39	67,154 64		94,321 93	439 23	93,882 70
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	36,496 97	2,193 69	59,796 81		98,487 47	3,629 80	94,857 67
Hospital for Epileptics (Insane),	4,080 17	8,516 11	59,546 60		72,142 88	21,378 48	50,764 40
Foxborough State Hospital (Insane),	—	—	2,167 81		2,167 81	—	2,167 81
Family care,	—	—	28,763 47		28,763 47	332 84	28,430 63
Total insane,	\$583,209 92	\$372,748 46	\$1,695,307 96		\$2,651,226 34	\$314,635 96	\$2,336,690 38

¹ Board of State charges at \$3.25 a week.

TABLE 4. — *Receipts and Expenditures on Account of Institutions for the Insane, Feeble-minded, Epileptic and Inebriate, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905 — Concluded.*

	EXPENDITURES.				Total Receipts.	Net Expenditures.
	Increasing Value of Plant exclusive of Personal Property.	Repairs, Renewals, Personal Property outside of Maintenance Account and Minor Improvements.	Maintenance, exclusive of Repairs and Improvements.	Total Expenditures.		
Feeble-minded:—						
School for the Feeble-minded,	\$51,250 21	\$35,539 66	\$150,816 65	\$237,606 52	\$83,794 48 ¹	\$153,812 04
Reimbursements to small towns,	—	—	63 37	63 37	—	63 37
Total feeble-minded,	\$51,250 21	\$35,539 66	\$150,880 02	\$237,669 89	\$83,794 48 ¹	\$153,875 41
Epileptic:—						
Hospital for Epileptics (same),	\$4,080 17	\$8,516 10	\$45,380 45	\$57,976 72	\$16,714 02 ¹	\$41,262 70
Hospital Cottages for Children,	—	—	6,850 88 ²	6,850 88	24 00	6,826 88
Reimbursements to small towns,	—	—	190 47	190 47	—	190 47
Total epileptic,	\$4,080 17	\$8,516 10	\$52,421 80	\$65,018 07	\$16,738 02 ¹	\$48,280 05
Inebriate:—						
Foxborough State Hospital,	—	\$6,535 89	\$48,266 98	\$54,802 87	\$24,359 79 ¹	\$30,443 08
Insane hospitals,	—	—	3,168 10	3,168 10	—	3,168 10
Total inebriate,	—	\$6,535 89	\$51,435 08	\$57,970 97	\$24,359 79	\$33,611 18
Aggregates,	\$638,540 30	\$423,340 11	\$1,950,104 86	\$3,047,400 89	\$439,541 20	\$2,607,859 69

¹ Includes receipts from cities and towns for board of patients having settlements therein.

² Board of State charges \$3.25 a week.

The Whole Cost of Support

of such persons in institutions includes (1) interest on the capital invested in the permanent plants, (2) depreciation charges, (3) running expenses. If interest be computed on the valuation of real property of the different plants at the beginning of the hospital year, at the average rate paid by the State on its loans issued during 1905, and if depreciation charges and running expenses be equivalent to expenditures respectively for “repairs, renewals, personal property outside of maintenance account and minor improvements” and for “maintenance,” as presented in the preceding statement, then the following tabulation exhibits the gross weekly per capita cost at each institution under each of the above heads, and the gross and net weekly per capita cost in the aggregate, thus : —

TABLE 5. — *Whole Weekly Per Capita Cost to the State of Support of a Patient in the Different Institutions for the Insane, Feeble-minded, Epileptic and Inebriate, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Num-ber of Patients 1905.	Valuation of Plant Oct. 1, 1904.	Per Capita Valuation of Plant.	WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST.					
				Interest 3.24 Per Cent.	Depreciation.	Running Expenses.	Gross Cost to State.	Receipts.	Net Cost to State.
Insane hospitals : —									
Worcester,	1,243	\$1,441,548 00	\$1,159 73	\$0 72	\$0 92	\$3 74	\$5 38	\$1 14	\$4 24
Taunton,	932	557,600 00	598 28	37	94	4 41	5 72	76	4 96
Northampton,	794	652,150 00	821 35	51	39	3 31	4 21	1 07	3 14
Danvers,	1,348	1,598,852 81	1,186 09	74	54	2 98	4 26	81	3 45
Westborough,	878	652,475 00	748 25	47	68	3 80	4 95	1 22	3 73
Totals and averages,	5,195	\$4,902,625 81	\$943 72	\$0 59	\$0 70	\$3 61	\$4 90	\$0 99	\$3 91
Insane asylums : —									
Worcester,	688	\$567,537 00	\$824 91	\$0 51	\$1 45	\$3 19	\$5 15	\$0 26	\$4 89
Medfield,	1,583	1,272,374 36	803 77	50	1 24	2 87	4 71	14	4 57
State Colony,	166 1	225,600 20	1,359 04 1	85	1 43	4 82	7 10 1	04	7 06 1
Totals and averages,	2,437	\$2,065,511 56	\$847 56	\$0 53	\$1 32	\$3 10	\$4 95	\$0 17	\$4 78
Hospitals and asylums,	7,632	\$3,968,137 37	\$913 01	\$0 57	\$0 90	\$3 45	\$4 92	\$0 73	\$4 19
Miscellaneous : —									
State Hospital (insane wards),	525	\$304,614 44	\$580 22	\$0 36	\$0 20	\$2 46	\$3 02	\$0 02	\$3 00
State Farm (Asylum Insane Criminals),	513	224,514 26	437 65	27	08	2 24	2 59	14	2 45
Hospital for Epileptics,	490	358,444 01	731 52	46	67	4 12	5 25	1 50 2	3 75
Foxborough State Hospital,	152	188,800 00	1,242 10	77	83	6 38	7 98	3 08 2	4 90
School for the Feeble-minded,	934	538,168 90	576 20	36	73	3 11	4 20	1 73 2	2 47
Totals and averages,	2,614	\$1,614,541 61	\$617 65	\$0 38	\$0 49	\$3 19	\$4 06	\$1 11	\$2 95
Aggregates,	10,246	\$8,582,678 98	\$837 66	\$0 52	\$0 79	\$3 38	\$4 69	\$0 82	\$3 87

¹ Actual capacity about 300, becoming available late in the year. ² Includes receipts from cities and towns for board of patients having settlement therein.

Final conclusions should not be drawn from the above per capita, inasmuch as they pertain to a single year, and will greatly vary for such a period, *e.g.*: the average number of patients does not correspond to the normal capacity of the institution, but is determined for a particular year by the degree of crowding; therefore the per capita valuation and consequently the per capita interest charge will fluctuate with the movement of patient population. In like manner depreciation charges may be large one year and small another, owing to irregular practice in keeping up repairs, renewals, etc. Likewise, running expenses will be affected by difference of inventories at the beginning and end of the year, by market conditions, etc. Eventually, however, the average of per capita over a series of years will eliminate these transient and variable factors, and present fairly reliable data indicative of the amount of work done and the comparative economy and efficiency of doing the State's business at the different establishments.

The quality of their administration is commonly gauged by the annual rate of maintenance, a partial and sometimes misleading presentation of financial transactions, and easily modified by variable methods of computation and idiosyncrasies of management, *e.g.*: it may be based on total expenditures from maintenance funds, or deduction may be made of income from sales of products, or allowance for difference of inventories at the beginning and end of the year to show consumption cost; repairs may be practically eliminated by seeking special appropriations for this purpose. Durability of original construction and adaptation to its purpose have a weighty bearing on after-expense for repairs, renovation and administration.

The tendency to tear down good construction before it has had full wear, or to remodel for new uses with reduction of capacity for patients, will appear in large depreciation charges or relatively larger investment in the plant respectively. The correlation of all expenditures over long periods in comparative form, so as to register the record of each institution in these three main expense departments, will tend to establish standards of relation between them, and facilitate a comprehensive review of all financial operations, from which important conclusions may be drawn, *e.g.*: a relatively small initial investment, with

correspondingly low depreciation and maintenance charges, would represent (other conditions being equal) the highest degree of economy and efficiency of original construction, planning and general administration. On the other hand, an equally small initial investment, with disproportionately high depreciation charges, would suggest lack of durability or of adaptation of plans to requirements, necessitating subsequent outlay to correct mistakes. Furthermore, relatively high initial investment might be justified by proportionately low depreciation charges, resulting from the durability or wise planning of original buildings. These and other possible deductions from such comparative tabulations will contribute, it is believed, to the formation of a fuller and fairer estimate of the relative values of different methods of building and administration.

The Analysis of Expenditures from Maintenance Funds

will be found in Table VII. of the Appendix. If discussion be restricted to the totals and averages for the five hospitals, Worcester and Medfield asylums, as most fairly representing the cost of support of the insane, it there appears that the net weekly per capita cost of maintenance to the public was \$3.34 in 1905, compared with \$3.37 in 1904; whereas the weekly per capita cost based on total expenditures, after striking out income from departments carried on by such expenditures, exclusive of receipts from board of patients, and after allowing for difference of inventories of supplies at the beginning and end of the year (column D in Table VII.), was \$3.73 in 1905, compared with \$3.67 in 1904, and \$3.60, the average for the last four years.

In other words, the net cost to the public was relatively less, although the outlay was relatively larger this year. This is accounted for by the fact that the State's income was augmented over that of the previous year.

Examination of tables VIII. and X. of the Appendix shows such larger outlay to be attributable in part to greater cost of service, and in part to higher prices of food and other current expenses.

The weekly per capita cost of service rose from \$1.2892, the average for the last four years, to \$1.3367, or 3.68 per cent. ;

the cost of ward service from \$0.4845 to \$0.5137, or 6.03 per cent.; the ratio of nurses to patients from 1 to 10.50 to 1 to 9.86, or 6.43 per cent.; the ratio of all employees to patients from 1 to 5.31 to 1 to 5.12, or 3.71 per cent.; the average monthly wage fell from \$22.03 to \$21.96, although the wage scale was not reduced (but actually raised generally), the apparent reduction being due to the addition of new nurses who received wages below the general average.

The higher cost of service is due chiefly to the shortening of the hours of labor of nurses, necessitating the employment of a relatively larger number.

The weekly per capita cost of food advanced from \$0.9921, the average for the last four years, to \$1.0345 in 1905, or 4.27 per cent.

The ranking from highest to lowest of the five hospitals for the year, as regards weekly per capita cost as a whole, as regards service, other expenditures, ratio of nurses and of all employees to patients, and their monthly rate of wages, is as follows: —

	WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.			NURSES.		ALL EMPLOYEES.	
	Whole.	Service.	Other Expenditures.	Ratio to Patients.	Monthly Wage.	Ratio to Patients	Monthly Wage.
Worcester Hospital, .	2	3	2	3	4	3	3
Taunton Hospital, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Northampton Hospital,	4	5	4	5	2	5	1
Danvers Hospital, .	5	4	5	4	3	4	2
Westborough Hospital,	3	2	3	2	5	2	5

Support of the Insane

devolves upon the State, unless private resources are available for the purpose. The past year 88.21 per cent. of those under public care were supported wholly by the State; 4.46 per cent. in part by the State, but mainly from private resources; and 7.33 per cent. wholly from private resources. The details are set forth as follows:—

TABLE 6. — *Support Status of the Insane under Supervision.*

NUMBER OCT 1, 1905.				AVERAGE NUMBER FOR THE YEAR.								
	State.	Reim- bursing.	Private.	Total.	STATE.		REIMBURSING.			PRIVATE.		
					Number.	Per- centage.	Num- ber.	Per- centage.	Average Rate of Board.	Num- ber.	Per- centage.	Average Rate of Board.
Public institutions,	8,472	430	703	9,655	8,453	88.27	435	4.54	\$3.04	688	7.19	\$5.60
Family care,	219	2	32	253	184	85.18	2	.93	1.18	30	13.89	3.48
Total public,	8,691	432	735	9,908	8,637	88.21	437	4.46	-	718	7.33	-
Private institutions,	-	-	245	245	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-
Total public and private,	8,691	432	980	10,153	8,637	86.04	437	4.35	-	965	9.61	-
Percentages,	85.6	4.75	9.65	-	86.04	-	4.35	-	-	9.61	-	-

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Insane Commitments

numbered 2,924 for the year, 32 more than the previous year. Of these, 76.50 per cent. were first commitments to any insane hospital. There were 105 voluntary admissions, 81 emergency cases.

First Cases of Insanity

appeared to the number of 2,237, 12 more than the previous year, and in a ratio of 1 new case to 1,342+ of the general population, compared with an annual average ratio for the last five years of one to 1,363+.

The Average Annual Increase of Population

from 1900 to 1905 was 39,657+, which would warrant the appearance of 29 new cases annually in excess of the previous year, or 17 more than the above increase.

The Nativity

was ascertained for 2,177 of these patients: 847, or 38.90 per cent., being born in Massachusetts; 1,073, or 49.28 per cent., in New England; 1,199, or 55.07 per cent., in the United States; 978, or 44.93 per cent., in foreign countries.

The Parentage

of these patients was ascertained in the case of 2,037 mothers and 2,045 fathers. Of these, 367 mothers, or 18.01 per cent., were born in Massachusetts; 600, or 29.45 per cent., in New England; 696, or 34.16 per cent., in the United States; 1,341, or 65.84 per cent., in foreign countries; and 370 fathers, or 18.09 per cent., were born in Massachusetts; 601, or 29.38 per cent., in New England; 694, or 33.94 per cent., in the United States; 1,351, or 66.06 per cent., in foreign countries.

The Localities

from which they were sent to the hospitals are described as country districts for 529, or 24.94 per cent.; cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants for 1,592, or 75.06 per cent. The percentages of the aggregate population of such localities respectively are: country districts, 24.92; cities and towns, 75.08.

The Age

of these patients was 60 years or over at the time of admission in 465, or 21.13 per cent.; their mean age, 45.27 years. Their age at the onset of insanity was 60 years or more in 349, or 17.45 per cent.; their mean age, 40.77 years.

The Probable Causes of Insanity,

in the opinion of the medical officers of the different hospitals, were physical in 1,471, or 66.62 per cent.; mental in 135, or 6.11 per cent.; unknown, 601, or 27.22 per cent. Of known cases, the causes were congenital in 110, or 6.84 per cent.; heredity alone in 160, or 9.96 per cent.; heredity and other causes in 213, or 13.26 per cent.; making heredity a factor in 373, or 23.22 per cent.; senility in 266, or 16.56 per cent.; coarse brain lesions in 97, or 6.03 per cent.; alcoholic intemperance alone in 384, or 23.91 per cent.; alcoholic intemperance and other causes in 103, or 6.41 per cent.; making alcohol a factor in 487, or 30.32 per cent.; syphilis in 113, or 7.03 per cent.

Chronicity of Mental Disease,

evidenced by duration of one year or more prior to admission to the hospital, was present in 859, or 43.69 per cent. of first cases in which previous duration was ascertained. Previous duration was less than one year in 1,107, or 56.31 per cent.; less than six months in 917, or 46.64 per cent.; less than three months in 704, or 35.80 per cent.

The Essentially Incurable Nature or Stage of Mental Disease

in the majority of patients at the beginning of hospital treatment is strikingly shown in the grouping in Table XIII. of the Appendix. There the attempt has been made to bring interchangeable forms under the same head, so that substantial agreement in diagnosis might result for each group as a whole, although different alienists would widely disagree as to particular terms. Group A embraces the most curable forms, constituting only 699, or 32.85 per cent., of all exclusive of the undiagnosed, but furnishing 93.15 per cent. of recoveries. Group B has some curable forms, but in the main those of

unfavorable prognosis ; group C, only the practically incurable. These two groups contain 67.15 per cent. of all diagnosticated forms, and furnish only 6.85 per cent. of recoveries.

The general conclusion may be drawn from this table that about two out of every three patients appearing for the first time this year had no reasonable hope of recovery at the time of coming under hospital treatment.

Alcoholic Insanity

comprised 13.43 per cent of cases diagnosed ; general paralysis, 10.66 per cent. ; coarse brain lesions, 4.65 per cent. ; general paralysis and coarse brain lesions together, 15.31 per cent. ; epileptic insanity, 3.05 per cent. ; imbecility, 4.93 per cent. ; senile insanity, 13.72 per cent. ; the last five forms, or incurable group C, 37.03 per cent.

The foregoing statistical data are summarized and tabulated in comparative form for the different hospitals thus : —

TABLE 7. — *Relative to First Cases of Insanity in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital.*

INSANE HOSPITALS.				INSANE COMMITMENTS.		FIRST CASES OF INSANITY — PERCENTAGES.					
				All.	First to Any Hospital.	Percentage of First Cases of Insanity.	PATIENTS.			NATIVITY.	
							Mass.	Native.	Mothers Native.	Fathers Native.	
Worcester,	.	.	.	510	401	78.62	34.65	50.00	29.27	29.73	
Taunton,	.	.	.	418	311	74.40	35.92	50.16	33.94	30.56	
Northampton,	.	.	.	300	225	75.00	43.55	59.55	41.21	41.70	
Danvers,	.	.	.	514	384	74.70	39.47	55.52	34.51	36.68	
Westborough,	.	.	.	430	328	76.13	41.89	59.02	41.33	41.11	
Boston Insane,	.	.	.	403	321	79.65	41.43	53.89	27.41	25.23	
Insane wards, State Hospital,	.	.	.	66	61	92.42	24.59	40.98	19.60	24.52	
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	.	.	.	93	87	93.54	31.03	56.32	20.93	23.52	
Other public institutions,	.	.	.	41	18	43.90	50.00	72.22	38.88	44.44	
Totals and averages, public,	.	.	.	2,775	2,136	76.97	38.50	54.22	33.26	33.21	
McLean,	.	.	.	109	72	66.05	50.70	80.28	62.90	57.37	
Totals and averages, public and McLean,	.	.	.	2,884	2,208	76.56	38.90	55.07	34.16	33.94	

TABLE 7. — *Relative to First Cases of Insanity in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital — Continued.*

INSANE HOSPITALS.		FIRST CASES OF INSANITY — PERCENTAGES — CON.					
		COMMITTED FROM		AGE.		DURATION PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.	
		Country Dis- tricts, 24.92 Per Cent. of Popu- lation of State.	Cities and Towns over 10,000, 75.08 Per Cent. of Popu- lation of State.	60 Years or Over.	Mean (in Years).	1 Year or More.	Under 1 Year. Under 6 Months. Under 3 Months.
Worcester, . . . . .	. . . . .	23.19	76.80	16.87	42.20	36.33	63.66 54.98 44.05
Taunton, . . . . .	. . . . .	30.22	69.77	24.19	44.30	47.50	52.50 45.34 34.64
Northampton, . . . . .	. . . . .	26.22	73.77	24.88	44.10	56.75	43.24 35.13 28.37
Danvers, . . . . .	. . . . .	42.18	57.81	18.53	43.31	47.39	52.60 43.83 36.43
Westborough, . . . . .	. . . . .	25.60	74.39	24.77	44.63	32.85	67.13 60.13 46.15
Boston Insane, . . . . .	. . . . .	.31	99.68	25.23	46.83	44.09	55.89 43.05 31.94
Insane wards, State Hospital, . . . . .	. . . . .	21.31	78.69	21.31	44.10	60.00	40.00 25.00 12.50
Asylum for Insane Criminals, . . . . .	. . . . .	-	-	1.16	31.70	41.67	58.33 44.04 27.38
Other public institutions, . . . . .	. . . . .	27.78	72.22	5.55	31.11	-	100.00 55.55 22.22
Totals and averages, public, . . . . .	. . . . .	24.94	75.06	20.95	43.32	43.56	56.44 46.93 36.21
McLean, . . . . .	. . . . .	25.00	75.00	26.38	47.16	47.22	52.78 38.88 25.00
Totals and averages, public and McLean, . . . . .	. . . . .	24.94	75.06	21.13	45.27	43.69	56.31 46.64 35.80

TABLE 7. — *Relative to First Cases of Insanity in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital — Continued.*

FIRST CASES OF INSANITY — PERCENTAGES — CON.											
INSANE HOSPITALS.		CAUSES ASSIGNED BY HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS.									
		Con- genital.	Heredity.	Heredity and Other Causes.	Total Heredity.	Senility.	Coarse Brain Lesions.	Alcoholic In- temperance.	Alcoholic In- temperance and Other Causes.	Total Alcoholic In- temperance.	Syphills.
Worcester,	.	8.22	10.76	13.29	24.05	7.91	5.06	31.01	4.11	35.12	6.96
Taunton,	.	4.27	16.58	11.22	27.80	21.39	4.27	21.92	5.35	27.27	9.62
Northampton,	.	12.31	15.27	12.80	28.07	21.67	3.44	22.16	8.87	31.03	7.88
Danvers,	.	4.37	15.41	22.92	38.33	13.04	10.67	26.87	9.09	35.96	7.90
Westborough,	.	4.81	9.26	1.85	11.11	17.40	4.81	15.18	1.48	16.66	3.33
Boston Insane,	.	3.72	-	6.31	6.31	34.73	8.94	17.36	4.21	21.57	8.42
Insane wards, State Hospital,	.	15.78	-	22.80	22.80	14.03	-	17.54	24.56	42.10	5.26
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	.	14.66	-	16.00	16.00	4.00	-	56.00	16.00	72.00	4.00
Other public institutions,	.	-	-	42.85	42.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals and averages, public,	.	7.06	10.27	12.32	22.59	17.07	5.64	24.26	6.54	30.80	6.86
McLean,	.	-	-	43.75	43.75	-	18.66	12.50	2.08	14.58	12.50
Totals and averages, public and McLean,	.	6.84	9.96	13.26	23.22	16.56	6.03	23.91	6.41	30.32	7.03

TABLE 7. — *Relative to First Cases of Insanity in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital* — Concluded.

FIRST CASES OF INSANITY — PERCENTAGES — CON.																
FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.																
INSANE HOSPITALS.		CURABLE. ¹		GENERALLY INCURABLE.					Alcoholic In-sanity.	General Paralysis.	Coarse Brain Lesions.	General Paralysis and Coarse Brain Lesions.	Epileptic In-sanity.	Im-beclity.	Senile In-sanity.	
		A.		R. ¹ Per-sons.	C. ¹ Per-sons.	B and C.										
		Per-sons.	Recov-eries.					Per-sons.	Recov-eries.							
Worcester, .	. . . . .	38.50	95.55	34.25	27.25	61.50	4.44			23.50	10.25	3.00	13.25	3.25	2.25	8.50
Taunton, .	. . . . .	27.43	95.00	36.45	36.11	72.56	5.00			12.84	12.84	3.47	16.31	4.16	1.38	14.23
Northampton, .	. . . . .	30.66	100.00	26.66	42.66	69.33	-			12.44	6.67	3.55	10.22	2.22	12.44	17.77
Danvers, .	. . . . .	43.05	98.61	21.11	35.83	56.94	1.38			16.38	11.67	8.33	20.00	1.94	5.27	8.61
Westborough, .	. . . . .	27.79	80.59	32.26	39.93	72.20	19.40			11.18	9.58	5.11	14.69	1.27	4.47	19.48
Boston Insane, .	. . . . .	26.43	100.00	31.52	42.03	73.56	-			-	12.10	4.77	16.87	.63	3.50	21.01
Insane wards, State Hospital, .	. . . . .	16.39	100.00	22.95	60.65	83.60	-			-	16.39	4.92	21.31	3.27	14.75	21.31
Asylum for Insane Criminals, .	. . . . .	41.37	100.00	39.08	19.54	58.62	-			35.63	2.29	1.16	3.45	2.29	12.64	1.14
Other public institutions, .	. . . . .	-	75.00	-	100.00	100.00	25.00			-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-
Totals and averages, public, .	. . . . .	32.58	93.44	30.30	37.12	67.42	6.56			13.74	10.41	4.59	15.00	3.14	5.08	13.89
McLean, .	. . . . .	41.93	87.50	24.19	33.87	58.06	12.50			3.22	19.35	6.45	25.80	-	-	8.06
Totals and averages, public and McLean,		32.85	93.15	30.12	37.03	67.15	6.85			13.43	10.66	4.65	15.31	3.05	4.93	13.72

¹ See Table XIII. of Appendix for forms.

Recoveries of the Insane

in the State numbered 483, being 16.51 per cent. of commitments, compared with 452 the previous year, or 14.28 per cent.

The percentages of recoveries in public institutions and McLean Hospital are : —

On commitments, . . .	16.33; four years' average, 15.78
On whole number of persons, .	3.70; four years' average, 3.83
On daily average number, .	4.82; four years' average, 5.02

There were 339 recoveries of first cases of insanity, being 15.35 per cent. of such, compared with 12.94 per cent. the previous year.

The most curable forms of mental disease, as classified in group A (Table XIII. of the Appendix), appeared in 699 first cases of insanity, being 31.65 per cent. of all first cases, and furnishing 313 recoveries, or 44.77 per cent., of such curable forms.

In other words, the character of first cases of insanity received during the year was such that about one out of every three had a reasonable hope of cure at the time of coming under treatment, and of such favorable cases 44.77 per cent. made a recovery. These percentages are tabulated comparatively for the different hospitals as follows : —

TABLE 8. — *Relative to Recoveries of the Insane in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital.*

INSANE HOSPITALS.		Number.	PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECOVERIES OF INSANE ON					
			COMMITMENTS.		WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.	
			1905.	Four Years' Average.	1905.	Four Years' Average.	1905.	Four Years' Average.
Worcester, .	. . . . .	117	22.94	19.92	6.62	6.68	9.44	10.24
Taunton, .	. . . . .	56	13.39	14.70	4.07	4.57	6.03	6.86
Northampton, .	. . . . .	34	11.33	12.24	2.93	3.34	4.28	4.69
Danvers, .	. . . . .	91	17.70	12.70	4.72	3.46	6.75	5.01
Westborough, .	. . . . .	97	22.55	20.36	7.37	6.31	11.27	9.39
Boston, .	. . . . .	27	6.69	11.16	2.57	4.23	4.13	6.74
Insane wards, State Hospital, .	. . . . .	4	6.06	5.72	.59	.90	.76	.90
Asylum for Insane Criminals, .	. . . . .	12	12.90	14.30	2.02	2.24	2.33	2.59
Other public institutions, .	. . . . .	4	9.75	11.16	.13	.11	.14	.12
Totals and averages, public, .	. . . . .	442	15.92	15.17	3.55	3.60	4.61	4.69
McLean, .	. . . . .	29	26.60	27.61	9.59	11.59	15.68	21.05
Totals and averages, public and McLean, .	. . . . .	471	16.33	15.78	3.70	3.83	4.82	5.02

TABLE 8. — *Relative to Recoveries of the Insane in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital — Concluded.*

FIRST CASES OF INSANITY.									
INSANE HOSPITALS.									
RECOVERIES.				CURABLE CASES — GROUP A.					
Number.	PERCENTAGE OF FIRST CASES.		Four Years' Average.	Number.	Percentage of First Cases.	RECOVERIES.		Percentage of Such First Cases.	
	1905.					Number.			
Worcester,	22.44		19.52	90		154		38.40	86 55.84
Taunton,	13.18		12.33	41		79		25.40	38 48.10
Northampton,	10.66		8.87	24		69		30.66	24 34.78
Danvers,	18.74		12.72	72		155		40.36	71 45.80
Westborough,	20.42		21.90	67		87		26.52	54 62.06
Boston,	4.04		7.93	13		83		25.85	13 15.66
Insane wards, State Hospital,	1.63		4.49	1		10		16.39	1 10.00
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	10.34		15.30	9		36		41.37	9 25.00
Other public institutions,	-		-	4		-		-	3 -
Totals and averages, public,	15.02		13.88	321		673		31.50	299 44.42
McLean,	25.00		23.17	18		26		36.11	14 53.84
Totals and averages, public and McLean,	15.35		14.14	339		699		31.65	313 44.77

In the presentation of the above tabulation of percentages of recoveries in the different hospitals there is no thought of indicating the comparative quality or success of different methods of treatment. Evidently this must depend on many conditions, and have a more secure foundation than a relative number of recoveries, which can but express an opinion at the best, variable according to the idiosyncracies of the individual physician and with the standard of cure which he may adopt.

The wide variation in recovery rates of different hospitals in every State and country, both at a given time and at successive periods, tends to weaken confidence in their value without careful study of collateral data. This is well illustrated by the recovery rates in Massachusetts State hospitals, ranging from 44.7 per cent. fifty years ago, 41.89 per cent. forty years ago, 24 per cent. thirty years ago, 22.57 per cent. twenty years ago, 18.58 per cent. ten years ago, down to 16.33 per cent. the present year, although there has been progressive and marked improvement of conditions and methods of treatment of the insane during this period. Nevertheless, such information is persistently sought and such comparisons will be made, and, if made, the more uniform the basis the better.

There is general interest in the character of the patients passing through the hospitals and in the results of mental disease. The medical profession would like to know what proportion escape without appreciable brain damage, as in the main denoted by the present use in Massachusetts of the term "recovery." The general public are more concerned to learn how many insane patients are restored to a condition enabling them to take their places in the community and be self-maintaining, and with what permanency they continue to hold their posts of usefulness. The Board is steadily gathering information bearing on these questions, which will be presented in comparative form and extended gradually over considerable periods of time, in the hope that errors of judgment made at the outset may be corrected by the subsequent history of the patients.

Recoveries and Much Improved Conditions

numbered 762, being 26.06 per cent. of commitments, compared with 23.94 per cent. the previous year.

The percentages of recoveries and much improved conditions are : —

On commitments,	26.06 ; four years' average, 27.38
On whole number of persons, .	5.87 ; four years' average, 6.70
On daily average number, .	7.59 ; four years' average, 8.71

Deaths of the Insane

in the State numbered 1,099, being 8.46 per cent. of the whole number of persons treated, compared with 8.11 per cent. the previous year.

The percentages of deaths in public institutions and McLean Hospital are : —

On whole number of persons, .	8.53 ; four years' average, 7.87
On daily average number, .	11.13 ; four years' average, 10.31
On discharges and deaths, .	43.71 ; four years' average, 36.64

Curable forms of mental disease afflicted 127, or 11.69 per cent. of the patients who died ; senile insanity, 273, or 25.13 per cent. ; general paralysis, 199, or 18.32 per cent. ; coarse brain lesions, 80, or 7.36 per cent. ; three latter forms, 50.82 per cent.

Comparison of the death rate of the insane with that of the general population of the State shows the former, based on the whole number of persons treated, to be slightly more than five times the latter, or, based on the average daily number, slightly more than six times. Due allowance should be made for the fact that all the insane are suffering from mental disease, in addition to the physical ailment which immediately caused death. Furthermore, the above high percentage of forms of mental disease fatal of themselves is significant.

Tuberculosis was present in 14.27 per cent. of deaths ; pneumonia (lobar, broncho, hypostatic) in 17.03 per cent. ; organic cardiac disease in 11.14 per cent. ; organic renal disease in 2.57 per cent. ; malignant tumors in 2.57 per cent. Four patients died by suicide ; 2 from accidental causes. These percentages are tabulated comparatively for the different institutions as follows : —

TABLE 9. — *Relative to Deaths of the Insane in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital.*

INSTITUTIONS.		Number.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS ON						
			WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.		DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
			1905.	Two Years' Average.	1905.	Two Years' Average.	1905.	Two Years' Average.	
Insane hospitals:									
	Worcester,	161	9.11	8.55	12.99	12.72	37.70	36.82	
	Taunton,	124	9.03	9.08	13.37	13.92	40.12	41.23	
	Northampton,	79	6.81	6.41	9.96	9.41	38.72	36.28	
	Danvers,	157	8.51	8.58	11.65	12.53	34.42	37.63	
	Westborough,	127	9.65	9.18	14.76	13.82	36.49	37.36	
	Boston,	113	10.77	11.58	17.28	18.55	46.31	46.64	
	Totals and averages,	761	8.86	8.82	13.07	13.22	38.27	38.98	
Insane asylums:									
	Worcester,	45	5.94	5.74	6.53	6.23	95.74	96.55	
	Medfield,	79	4.73	5.25	4.96	5.67	85.86	86.62	
	State Colony,	3	1.09	.54	1.80	.90	37.50	18.75	
	Totals and averages,	127	4.70	5.08	5.21	5.68	86.39	88.16	
	Hospitals and asylums,	888	7.86	7.94	10.75	11.03	50.31	46.88	
Miscellaneous:									
	Insane Wards, State Hospital,	141	20.91	16.15	26.86	20.57	87.03	81.75	
	Asylum for Insane Criminals,	19	3.19	3.38	3.70	3.95	33.33	33.90	
	Hospital for Epileptics,	13	4.14	4.42	4.73	4.95	59.09	60.49	
	Totals and averages, public,	1,061	8.53	8.40	11.08	11.01	44.65	44.79	
	McLean,	25	8.22	6.36	13.52	10.97	23.14	18.09	
	Totals and averages, public and McLean,	1,086	8.53	8.36	11.13	11.02	43.71	43.52	

TABLE 9. — *Relative to Deaths of the Insane in Public Institutions and McLean Hospital — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.		PATIENTS WHO DIED — PERCENTAGE AFFLICTED WITH CERTAIN									
		MENTAL DISEASES.				PHYSICAL DISEASES.					
		Curable Forms (Group A).	Senile Insanity.	General Paralysis.	Coarse Brain Lesions.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Cardiac Disease.	Organic Renal Disease.	Malignant Tumors.	
<i>Insane hospitals:</i>											
Worcester, .	. . . . .	13.66	22.36	26.68	8.09	9.93	31.05	10.55	.62	3.72	
Taunton, .	. . . . .	15.32	28.22	20.16	7.25	9.67	22.58	.80	—	—	
Northampton, .	. . . . .	12.65	41.77	12.65	10.12	7.59	5.06	12.65	5.06	8.86	
Danvers, .	. . . . .	19.10	23.56	24.20	10.82	14.64	33.75	13.37	5.09	1.27	
Westborough, .	. . . . .	8.66	34.64	22.04	9.44	11.81	7.87	5.51	5.51	2.36	
Boston, .	. . . . .	13.27	38.93	22.12	7.07	8.84	14.15	7.96	1.76	—	
Totals and averages, .	. . . . .	14.06	30.07	22.20	8.93	10.75	21.15	8.54	2.89	2.36	
<i>Insane asylums:</i>											
Worcester, .	. . . . .	—	11.11	—	—	37.77	22.22	4.44	2.22	2.22	
Medfield, .	. . . . .	—	—	2.53	1.26	20.25	1.26	12.65	—	6.32	
State Colony, .	. . . . .	—	—	33.33	—	33.33	—	—	—	—	
Totals and averages, .	. . . . .	—	3.93	2.36	.78	26.77	8.66	9.44	.78	4.72	
Hospitals and asylums, .	. . . . .	12.04	26.35	19.36	7.70	13.06	19.36	8.67	2.50	2.70	
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>											
Insane Wards, State Hospital, .	. . . . .	10.63	19.85	10.63	4.25	23.40	4.96	29.07	2.83	.70	
Asylum for Insane Criminals, .	. . . . .	5.26	31.55	15.78	—	21.05	5.26	5.26	—	10.52	
Hospital for Epileptics, .	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	15.37	7.69	15.38	—	—	
Totals and averages, public, .	. . . . .	11.59	25.25	17.90	7.06	14.60	17.05	11.40	2.54	2.54	
McLean, .	. . . . .	16.00	20.00	36.00	20.00	—	8.00	—	4.00	4.00	
Totals and averages, public and McLean, .	. . . . .	11.69	25.13	18.32	7.36	14.27	17.03	11.14	2.57	2.57	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

Opened in January, 1833. Present capacity, 1,201.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,423.40; real, \$1,245.13; personal, \$178.27.

Daily average number of patients, 1,243; increase for the year, 23.

All commitments, 515; decrease for the year, 176. Insane commitments, 510; first cases of insanity, 401, 78.62 per cent.

Voluntary admissions, none. Emergency commitments, none.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 50.00 per cent.; mothers, 29.27 per cent.; fathers, 29.73 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 76.80 per cent.; country districts, 23.19 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 16.87 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 8.22 per cent.; senility, 7.91 per cent.; alcoholic, 31.01 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 54.98 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 38.50 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 117; 22.94 per cent. of commitments; 6.62 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 9.44 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 90, 22.44 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 86, 55.84 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 161, 9.11 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 12.99 per cent. of daily average number; 37.70 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 13.66 per cent.; tuberculosis in 9.93 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$276,395.90; total receipts, \$73,644.47; being \$50,470.10 from private patients, \$13,190.61 from reimbursing patients, \$9,983.76 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$4.22; the same less repairs and improvements, \$3.69; net cost to the public, \$3.65. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.42; ward service, \$0.55. One person employed for every 4.77 patients; 1 nurse for every 8.91 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$29.39; for nurses, \$21.22; men, \$25.43; women, \$18.16. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

The training school for nurses has graduated its first class of 21 members. Five graduates have remained in the employ of the hospital. Most of the others are pursuing additional courses in general or special hospitals, to better qualify themselves for general nursing. The school is now well established and offers such advantages as attract a higher grade of nurses, and has raised the standard of care and nursing for patients. It is hoped that the provision of a suitable house for male nurses may be forthcoming, as the preliminary step to corresponding improvement in the male nursing staff.

The clinical, medical and laboratory work has progressed along the usual lines. The early occupancy of the new pathological laboratory building will greatly facilitate work in this department.

Systematic effort has been made to find employment for patients outside the wards. During the season about 300 men have been so occupied. Rough land in the rear of the hospital and at the Shrewsbury farm has been cleared; road building and excavating have been done. The electric wiring of the institution is practically complete, so that electric lighting will soon be possible. Extension of the laundry and the installa-

tion of the necessary machinery have been finished, so that all demands are now easily met.

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

Opened in April, 1854. Present capacity, 921.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$802.36; real, \$635.40; personal, \$166.96.

Daily average number of patients, 932; increase for the year, 30.

All commitments, 423; decrease for the year, 8. Insane commitments, 418; first cases of insanity, 311, 74.40 per cent.

Voluntary admissions, none. Emergency commitments, 4.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 50.16 per cent.; mothers, 33.94 per cent.; fathers, 30.56 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 69.77 per cent.; country districts, 30.22 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 24.19 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 4.27 per cent.; senility, 21.39 per cent.; alcoholic, 21.92 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 45.34 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 27.43 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 56; 13.39 per cent. of commitments; 4.07 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 6.03 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 41, 13.18 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 38, 48.10 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 124, 9.03 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 13.37 per cent. of daily average number; 40.12 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 15.32 per cent. ; tuberculosis in 9.67 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$229,361.32 ; total receipts, \$36,965.84 ; being \$19,235.20 from private patients, \$9,347.21 from reimbursing patients, \$8,383.43 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$4.42 ; the same less repairs and improvements, \$4.10 ; net cost to the public, \$4.40. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.64 ; ward service, \$0.72. One person employed for every 4.07 patients ; 1 nurse for every 7.44 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$29.01 ; for nurses, \$23.14 ; men, \$25.91, women, \$20.79. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

Malaria is still prevalent at this hospital, probably owing to its proximity to the low, boggy, mosquito-breeding land bordering the tortuous and sluggish Mill River, which flows along the north-east side of the institution, and is a receptacle of the sewage from houses and mills along its course. Some move should be made to better these conditions, in the interests of the health of the inmates.

For several years a dentist has been employed to visit the hospital, who has given a half-day's service each week in dental work for the patients. During the last six months 212 patients have been treated. Such work must be of great benefit to them, and is to be commended as a necessary auxiliary to their treatment.

The cottage for 40 patients at the Raynham farm was completed and occupied early in the spring. The Raynham colony now has 70 patients, who are busily employed upon the farm. Tinned doors have been placed in the division walls between the wings, the front and rear centers, separating the different sections of the buildings by fireproof walls from cellar to roof,

thus greatly safeguarding against fire. The laundry has been doubled in size and equipped with suitable machinery. The electric lighting plant, additions to the heating apparatus and cold storage installation are approaching completion. The new farm stable is under construction.

The rate of maintenance has been unusually high, as will be seen in Table VII. of the Appendix, owing in part to extraordinary expenditures, such as repairing the damage by fire at the cow barn, amounting to about \$10,000. It is to be observed, however, that the relative number of employees is greater and their average wages higher than at most of the other hospitals. It is to be expected that the improved facilities for storing supplies will result in their purchase in larger quantities and on more favorable terms. The excessive cost this year is to be regarded as exceptional, and due to special causes which will not persist during the ensuing year.

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Opened in August, 1858. Present capacity, 819.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,012.36; real, \$883.58; personal, \$128.78.

Daily average number of patients, 794; increase for the year, 60.

All commitments, 303; decrease for the year, 57. Insane commitments, 300; first cases of insanity, 225, 75.00 per cent.

Voluntary admissions, 3. Emergency commitments, none.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 59.55 per cent.; mothers, 41.21 per cent.; fathers, 41.70 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 73.77 per cent.; country districts, 26.22 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 24.88 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 12.31 per cent.; senility, 21.67 per cent.; alcoholic, 22.16 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 35.13 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 30.66 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 34; 11.33 per cent. of commitments; 2.93 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 4.28 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 24, 10.66 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 24, 34.78 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 79, 6.81 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 9.96 per cent. of daily average number; 38.72 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 12.65 per cent.; tuberculosis in 7.59 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$148,185.01; total receipts, \$44,052.87; being \$31,180.46 from private patients, \$9,096.67 from reimbursing patients, \$3,775.74 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$3.49; the same less repairs and improvements, \$3.21; net cost to the public, \$2.96. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.20; ward service, \$0.44. One person employed for every 6.14 patients; 1 nurse for every 11.73 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$31.95; for nurses, \$21.91; men, \$26.17, women, \$18.28. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

The trustees request the Legislature to change the title of the hospital from "Northampton Insane Hospital" to "Northampton State Hospital." Such change leads in the direction of emphasizing the hospital character of the institution, and subordinates the idea that insanity is other than a disease in the ordinary acceptance of the term. Patients generally dislike to be reminded of the fact that they are insane, and are depressed

or irritated by the constant appearance of the word "insane" in the headings to rules and regulations and notices posted about the hospital wherever it is necessary to use the title. The Board cordially endorses this recommendation.

Three patients have been placed in family care under the provisions of chapter 458, Acts of 1905, permitting trustees of hospitals and asylums to supplement the efforts of the State Board in carrying forward this work. It is hoped that the superintendent will find it possible to do more in this direction during the coming year. The reception of a few voluntary patients is noted with pleasure. The more extended use of this form of admission is earnestly to be desired wherever it is permissible.

The new infirmary for men has been finished and occupied, being admirably adapted to its purpose. A complete system of telephones has been installed, contributing greatly to the convenience of administration. A noticeable and commendable feature of the management of this hospital pertains to the employment of patients to a great extent in useful occupations, not only beneficial to the patient, but counting largely in reducing the expense of repairs and new construction.

DANVERS HOSPITAL.

Opened in May, 1878. Present capacity, 1,314.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,397.01; real, \$1,215.83; personal, \$181.18.

Daily average number of patients, 1,348; increase for the year, 113.

All commitments, 517; decrease for the year, 114. Insane commitments, 514; first cases of insanity, 384, 74.70 per cent.

Voluntary admissions, 4. Emergency commitment, 1.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 55.52 per cent.; mothers, 34.51 per cent.; fathers, 36.68 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 57.81 per cent.; country districts, 42.18 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 18.53 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 4.37 per cent.; senility, 13.04 per cent.; alcoholic, 26.87 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 43.83 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 43.05 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 91 ; 17.70 per cent. of commitments ; 4.72 per cent. of whole number of persons treated ; 6.75 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 72, 18.74 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 71, 45.80 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 157, 8.51 per cent. of whole number of persons treated ; 11.65 per cent. of daily average number ; 34.42 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 19.10 per cent. ; tuberculosis in 14.64 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$241,968.94 ; total receipts, \$56,563.06 ; being \$34,558.96 from private patients, \$17,388.60 from reimbursing patients, \$4,615.50 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$3.55 ; the same less repairs and improvements, \$3.08 ; net cost to the public, \$2.90. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.27 ; ward service, \$0.48. One person employed for every 5.63 patients ; 1 nurse for every 10.61 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$30.94 ; for nurses, \$21.91 ; men, \$26.17, women, \$18.28. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

Four employees and 5 patients came down with typhoid fever, of obscure causation and without obvious connection with each other. Two patients died. A severe epidemic of

diphtheria was induced through the agency of a nurse who contracted the disease while away on a visit. Six nurses and 35 patients were infected. Temporarily the admission of new patients was stopped and an effective quarantine established. The energetic and systematic measures adopted arrested the infection in about ten weeks. There has been no recurrence of the disease. There was 1 death, in the case of a patient greatly enfeebled by spinal disease.

The professional work of the medical staff is commendable for its quality and amount. Five exhaustive papers, involving original work, have been written by members of the staff and published in the medical journals during the year. Two additional papers, involving the results of special studies in the laboratory, by Dr. Southard of Boston, were also published. Ninety-three autopsies, being 59 per cent. of the deaths, were made. The records of the laboratory show the examination of 2,464 anatomical specimens, 371 autopsy, and 2,431 clinical, bacteriological accessions, and 25 sputum specimens. Twenty-one Widal serum tests and 758 urinary analyses were made.

Relative to the economy and success of colony management the superintendent writes : —

Since the main hospital furnishes so much that enters into running expenses at the colony, electric lights, etc., it is impossible to figure the actual cost of management there. Of course the scale of diet is intended to be similar to that ruling in the main building. In the matter of ward service, however, comparisons can be made. At the colony the past year the weekly per capita cost of ward service was \$0.292, while in the main building on the women's wards the cost was \$0.475. The per capita cost of the colony plant, including the engine room and equipments, where double the required capacity was provided, was a little under \$500.

So far, the absence of strong rooms and guarded windows has not detracted from the practical success of the colony management. The 250 patients accommodated there are, of course, selected cases, and a few persons have been returned to the main hospital because of violent outbreaks, or a persistent tendency to escape or wander away. Only able-bodied persons have been sent there, and all who develop illness are, if possible, returned immediately to the main hospital. It would be possible to select half as many more women patients of the demented and feeble classes who could be satisfactorily cared for at the colony by simply modifying some conditions of medical and

ward service. In fact, this colony experience demonstrates that about one-half our hospital population could be properly cared for in cottage hospitals, built at a low per capita expense.

WESTBOROUGH HOSPITAL.

Opened in December, 1886. Present capacity, 910.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,019.03; real, \$861.46; personal, \$157.57.

Daily average number of patients, 878; increase for the year, 56.

All commitments, 463; increase for the year, 72. Insane commitments, 430; first cases of insanity, 328, 76.13 per cent.

Voluntary admissions, 26. Emergency commitment, 1.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 59.02 per cent.; mothers, 41.33 per cent.; fathers, 41.11 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 74.39 per cent.; country districts, 25.60 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 24.77 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 4.81 per cent.; senility, 17.40 per cent.; alcoholic, 15.18 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 60.13 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 27.79 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 97; 22.55 per cent. of commitments, 7.37 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 11.27 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 67, 20.42 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 54, 62.06 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 127, 9.65 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 14.76 per cent. of daily average number; 36.49 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 8.66 per cent.; tuberculosis in 11.81 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$191,684.44; total receipts, \$55,475.02; being \$40,915.25 from private patients, \$8,837.73 from reimbursing patients, \$5,722.04 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$4.09; the same less repairs and improvements, \$3.69; net cost to the public, \$3.54. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.54; ward service, \$0.58. One person employed for every 4.22 patients; 1 nurse for every 8.15 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$28.26; for nurses, \$20.44; men, \$24.45, women, \$17.78. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

Twenty-six voluntary patients were received, being 5.79 per cent. of direct admissions. An equal percentage of such admissions to the public hospitals would make an aggregate of 150 patients. Probably this number falls far short of the possibilities in the use of this form of admission if adequate enthusiasm were aroused in its favor. Emphasis on the importance of the voluntary relation between patient and the hospital tends to enlist the co-operation of patients in their treatment, and to remove the too prevalent suspicion in the public mind.

A large percentage of the patients enjoyed the privilege of parole of the grounds, nearly 1 in every 4 patients having such freedom during the year.

A dentist visits the hospital weekly to care for the teeth of the patients. Systematic effort in this direction is gradually extending to all the institutions, and should be encouraged.

The facilities for the treatment and separation of the acute from the chronic class of patients have been improved by the opening of the new Codman house for the more disturbed patients. The Talbot building for the quiet patients of the acute class has been in use several years. Although there may be much variety in the character of such differentiation, the main object must eventually be attained in every hospital to promote the best methods of treatment.

The new operating room is now completely equipped, and is found very useful. A fireproof pathological building will soon furnish suitable accommodation for this important work.

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL

is owned and managed by the city of Boston. The insane who have a Boston settlement are alone eligible for admission and treatment therein. Such insane are exempted from the provisions of the State care act so far as provision may be made for their care by the city, but in consideration of its payment of its proportionate part of the State tax out of which all the dependent insane in the Commonwealth are supported, their board is paid by the State at the rate of \$3.25 per week.

Opened in December, 1839. Present capacity, 712, which provides for rather more than one-third of Boston's insane.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real property, \$1,449.02.

Daily average number of patients, 654; increase for the year, 59.

All commitments, 407; increase for the year, 47. Insane commitments, 403; first cases of insanity, 321, 79.65 per cent.

Voluntary admissions, 4. Emergency commitments, 66, of whom 41 were subsequently committed to this hospital, 19 to the State hospitals, and 6 discharged within the five-days limit.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 53.89 per cent.; mothers, 27.41 per cent.; fathers, 25.23 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 99.68 per cent.; country districts, .31 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 25.23 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 3.72 per cent.; senility, 34.73 per cent.; alcoholic, 17.36 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 43.05 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 26.43 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 27; 6.69 per cent. of commitments; 2.57 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 4.13 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 13, 4.04 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 13, 15.66 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 113, 10.77 per cent. of the whole number of persons treated; 17.28 per cent. of daily average number; 46.31 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 13.27 per cent.; tuberculosis in 8.84 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances (for Year ending Jan. 31, 1906.)

Expenditures for maintenance, \$165,000; total receipts, \$117,448.59, being \$21,706.92 from private patients; \$95,392.14 from the State; \$349.53 from other sources.

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$4.71; the same less repairs and improvements, \$4.25.

In General.

The autopsy and laboratory rooms which are provided in the basement of the new buildings afford good facilities for pathological and research work, and will doubtless stimulate activity in this direction.

It is encouraging to note the small amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion of patients in use at the men's department. It is to be hoped that the present very much greater frequency of resort to such measures at the women's department will be reduced by the better classification of patients possible in the new buildings and by the special provisions of the wards for disturbed patients, which were planned to prevent unfavorable reaction of excitable patients upon each other.

A very comfortable home for 20 women nurses is furnished by the house formerly occupied by the superintendent. Other rooms for nurses will be finished off in the attics of the patients' buildings, whose high roofs afford ample space for good accommodation which would otherwise be wasted. The completion of these improvements will allow the third story of the Stedman building to become available for 50 more patients. The long, well-lighted corridor leading from the dining-room building has been converted into a very cheerful day room for patients.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

Opened in October, 1877. Present capacity, 826.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$945.60; real, \$827.91; personal, \$117.69.

Daily average number of patients, 688; increase for the year, 64.

Admitted by transfer, 136; increase for the year, 91.

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 45, 5.94 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 6.53 per cent. of daily average number; 95.74 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Tuberculosis was present in 37.77 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$126,762.79; total receipts, \$9,475.70; being \$7,116.78 from reimbursing patients, \$2,358.92 from other sources. (Compare with Tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$3.41; the same less repairs and improvements, \$3.06; net cost to the public, \$3.29. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.27; ward service, \$0.37. One person employed for every 5.23 patients; 1 nurse for every 12.68 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$28.86; for nurses, \$20.57; men, \$24.71, women, \$16.73. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

The health of the patients has been good. A few sporadic cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever occurred both at the asylum and at Grafton colony, following contagion introduced from without the institution.

At the asylum the plumbing is old and greatly needs renewing, but it is believed that the sanitary conditions are good, and not injurious to the health of the patients. The work of renewal will be begun immediately on the male wards; the Legislature will be requested to make an appropriation for extending it to the female wards. The renovation of the rear centre, involving alterations in the kitchen, bakery, storerooms and employees' quarters, has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible; but progress has necessarily been slow, because of the necessity of continuing the work of these departments in the midst of the changes. The cold-storage and ice-making plants have been installed and were in use during the summer, obviating the purchase of ice, as formerly.

At the Grafton colony the work of development has gone on satisfactorily. The one-story wooden cottage for 25 men at the first group, the dormitory of the same character for an equal number at the second group, and the two-story brick building for 100 excitable women, are all nearly ready for occupancy. Foundations are being put in for a fourth colony group for 50 men. The heating and power plant and the new laundry are in operation. The water supply has been extended and the pipes brought to the central power plant, whence the water will be pumped to the different buildings. The bridge across the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks, affording more direct communication between the two main divisions of the colony, is well advanced in construction and is expected to be in use before winter.

In the future the superintendent expects to do more of the work of construction through the agency of regularly employed mechanics, — a slower but more economical method. There is noticeable improvement in the physical health of the patients who have been transferred from the asylum to the colony. The superintendent expects to develop the capacity to work of patients who are now unemployed, and regards the success of

such effort as the highest type of colony work and the ideal toward which he is striving. The Board believes that much can be accomplished in this direction, although patience and persistency will undoubtedly be required. One of the assistant physicians has been stationed here in general charge of the administration.

MEDFIELD ASYLUM.

Opened in May, 1896. Present capacity, 1,364.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,184.20; real, \$1,026.30; personal, \$157.90.

Daily average number of patients, 1,583; increase for the year, 63.

Admitted by transfer, 121; decrease for the year, 119.

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 79, 4.73 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 4.96 per cent. of daily average number; 85.86 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Tuberculosis was present in 20.25 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$256,914.88; total receipts, \$11,225.69; \$7,901.93 from reimbursing patients, \$3,323.76 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$3.14; the same less repairs and improvements, \$2.89; net cost to the public, \$2.99. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.13; ward service, \$0.46. One person employed for every 6.04 patients; 1 nurse for every 11.69 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$29.57; for nurses, \$23.20; men, \$27.22, women, \$21.38. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

The work of this institution has progressed smoothly during the year. The partial relief of crowding in other institutions

has necessitated fewer transfers than usual, so that, although the daily average number has been the highest in the history of the asylum, it is lower than it otherwise would have been. The trustees state, in their annual report: —

It would seem to be the part of wisdom to set some limit to the number which the institution shall be expected to accommodate. If this were done, there would be a definite point to aim at in the work of development, rather than going forward, as is done at the present time, somewhat blindly so far as any definite knowledge of what is expected of us in the future is concerned. In the opinion of the trustees, the limit is now nearly if not quite reached.

It is probable that the need of accommodation for the insane in this district will not immediately necessitate further extension, although the near future may require continuance of the policy pursued since 1902 of gradual enlargement to provide for about 2,000 patients, as advocated in the State Board's report of that year (page 45), as follows: —

Thirteen hundred and sixty-six patients are now cared for at this asylum, in buildings originally designed for about 1,000. It would be economical and desirable to enlarge the capacity to about 2,000, according to some comprehensive plan. Preliminary to this, a new power and heating plant must be installed, inasmuch as the extreme limit of service from the present plant has been reached.

At that time the trustees deemed such policy advisable, as stated in their report of the same year (page 7): —

In accordance with the request of the State Board of Insanity that the trustees would consider and submit some comprehensive plan for increasing the capacity of the institution, the Board requested and received from the Legislature an appropriation of \$2,000 to purchase about 40 acres of land adjoining the present grounds. A part of this tract, including 8 or 10 acres, has been surveyed, levels taken and contour lines drawn. Upon this land and that already owned by the State a series of buildings can be erected to accommodate 600 patients, bringing the capacity of the institution up to about 2,000. These additions will require changing the location of the power house and the extension of our spur track, whereby coal can be unloaded directly from the cars into the coal bunkers, and supplies delivered to the storerooms at a saving of thousands of dollars over the present way

of teaming. The trustees do not propose or advise that all the changes and additions be made at once, but that they be extended over a series of years. The change of location of the power house will be the first step to be taken in adopting this plan, as it is now run to the limit of its capacity.

In view of such extension provision was made for the construction of a new heating, lighting and power plant and its accessories, which are now in use. Although activity in this direction may now lessen for a time, to allow the central administrative departments to be brought up to the prospective capacity of the completed plan, it is to be hoped that the original policy of enlargement will continue to meet the approval of the trustees whenever the need of additional accommodation in this district may require.

The home for male nurses was occupied in February, and is greatly appreciated by them. The addition to the women's dining room affords excellent provision for separating the nurses from patients, and vacates space for the use of the latter. The two one-story wooden pavilions for tuberculous patients are now ready for use. The attics in the two dining-room buildings are being finished off, utilizing waste space and furnishing much-needed rooms for employees. The new building for 100 disturbed male patients is nearing completion, and is a well-planned and thoroughly constructed building. It is to be regretted that the unnecessary and expensive external ornamentation was not omitted, according to the recommendation of this Board.

STATE COLONY.

Opened in October, 1902. Present capacity, 303; average daily number of patients, 166; number Oct. 1, 1905, 253; increase over previous year, 142.

Admitted by transfer, 163; increase for the year, 56.

The farmstead group, comprising a domestic building, two houses, providing for 100 patients (25 in each of four wards), is under construction and will be available for patients in the early spring. Plans are being drawn for another colony centre, whose completion will bring the capacity of the institution up to 500 patients. The patients are now living in the receiving wards at the administration centre to the number of 212, at the "Valley Farm" 13, at "Belcher Cottage" 28.

The provision of an adequate water supply has occasioned some anxiety, which is dispelled by the discovery of a large gravel bed in the water basin, conveniently located.

The administration building was opened in February. A one-story wooden building, 50 by 70 feet, is being built for carpenter, machine and blacksmith shops, by the labor of regularly employed mechanics. A mile and a half of electric and telephone lines have been run on poles, cut during the winter on colony land. Forty acres of land and a two-story frame house have been acquired. The house will be renovated for another colony centre.

The progress this year has been more rapid than the year before, and quite satisfactory.

INSANE WARDS, STATE HOSPITAL.

Opened in October, 1866. Present capacity, 563.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$733.69; real, \$547.07; personal, \$186.62.

Daily average number of patients, 525; decrease for the year, 21. Insane commitments, 66; decrease for the year, 9. First cases of insanity, 61, 92.42 per cent.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 40.98 per cent.; mothers, 19.60 per cent.; fathers, 24.52 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 78.69 per cent.; country districts, 21.31 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 21.31 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 15.78 per cent.; senility, 14.03 per cent.; alcoholic, 17.54 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 25 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 16.39 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 4; 6.06 per cent. of commitments.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 1.

Recoveries in curable group A, 1, 10 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 141, 20.91 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 26.86 per cent. of daily average number; 87.03 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 10.63 per cent.; tuberculosis in 23.40 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances (All Departments).

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$206,558.97; total receipts, \$1,004.48.

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$2.63; the same less repairs and improvements, \$2.41; net cost to the public, \$2.65. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$0.67; ward service, \$0.25. One person employed for every 10.40 patients; 1 nurse for every 19.60 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$30.18; for nurses, \$21.07; men, \$24.26, women, \$19.78. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

The classification of male patients has been much improved by the occupancy of the new building. The working men remain in the old ward, and are very comfortably cared for. The excitable women patients are all gathered into a single ward providing for nearly 100. The unfavorable reaction of one patient upon another is marked, and tends to increase the noise and excitement. This condition will be relieved as soon as the new building for 100 women becomes available, as is soon expected. Commendable effort has been put forth during the year to reduce the amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion of patients, and has resulted, even under such drawbacks, in their practical abolition during the last few months of the year. Much is anticipated in this direction under the better conditions of the future.

A resident physician has been placed in general charge of all the insane, the first step in forming an adequate organization

for carrying on this department, which has been in contemplation for several years.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

The patients in institutions for the insane who are classed as criminals numbered at the end of the year 523 men, 41 women, 564 total; of whom 493 men were inmates of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, and 30 men, 41 women, 71 total, of other institutions. The apparent increase of 30 over the preceding year in other institutions is due to a thorough revision of the classification of patients, leading to the discovery of cases which had not been reported previously.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

Opened in September, 1886. Present capacity, 459.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$718.73; real, \$550.59; personal, \$168.14.

Daily average number of patients, 513; increase for the year, 38.

All commitments, 93; increase for the year, 4. Insane commitments, 93; first cases of insanity, 87, 93.54 per cent.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 56.32 per cent.; mothers, 20.93 per cent.; fathers, 23.52 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 1.16 per cent.

Causes: congenital, 14.66 per cent.; senility, 4 per cent.; alcoholic, 56 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 44.04 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 41.37 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 12; 12.90 per cent. of commitments; 2.02 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 2.33 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 9, 10.34 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 9, 25 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 19, 3.19 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 3.70 per cent. of daily average number; 33.33 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease present in 5.26 per cent.; tuberculosis in 21.05 per cent. (Compare with Table 9.)

Finances (All Departments).

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$214,006.20; total receipts, \$12,522.94.

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$2.16; the same less repairs and improvements, \$2.07; net cost to the public, \$2.19. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Of the patients received during the year, the State Prison furnished 27, the Massachusetts Reformatory 8, the different houses of correction 24, the prison department of the State Farm 21, the State insane hospitals 3, and the courts directly 13, compared respectively with averages for the last ten years of 15, 7, 22, 23, 7 and 6.

It appears that 32 of the patients admitted, or 34 per cent., were guilty of crimes against the person, 10 being convicted of murder, 3 of manslaughter and 5 of rape. The marked increase of patients convicted of serious crimes against the person is strikingly shown by comparing these figures with those of the two preceding years, namely: in 1904, 2 for murder, 1 for manslaughter; percentage of crimes against the person, 17; in 1903, 1 for murder, 3 for manslaughter; percentage of crimes against the person, 11.

The medical director comments on the escape of 2 patients, who gained some notoriety in the public press, as follows:—

Your Board has been fully informed regarding the manner of escape of those who eloped during the year. We certainly were more concerned than the public, even though we knew the men were so nearly recovered, or normal mentally, that they would not be likely to harm any one unless in an effort to escape capture. We cannot charge any subordinate officer with neglect of duty. By working together and

taking desperate chances, with some help from other patients, they did what we had thought impossible for men to do. We have taken measures to prevent other escapes in the same manner. Our policy has been to keep every man out of doors as much as possible when not at work in doors, and the in-door work has been very scant indeed. Our aim has been to make our institution a hospital in fact, although it is still called an asylum. These men would doubtless have less chance to escape if kept locked in doors, but the chance of recovery would be correspondingly decreased. I do not think our practice is wrong, but we shall aim to profit by our experience.

The principles of treatment of the insane of whatever class require the severity of prison discipline to be mitigated so far as consistent with adequate protection against violence and escape, in the interests of the great majority who do not need extreme precautionary measures. It is therefore very difficult to safeguard against the possible escape of a few desperate patients of the degenerate type, without doing serious injury to many others whose life would thereby be made almost unendurable. The Board believes that the discipline of this asylum is sufficiently strict, and that great caution is exercised against escape of dangerous patients.

The new building is practically finished, 19 of the sleeping rooms being already occupied. Two sunny open wards have been set apart as a hospital and infirmary for the care of tuberculous patients. They are so constructed that the beds can be rolled out into the open air and back into the wards, as the state of the weather may demand.

It is noted with pleasure that a trained woman nurse has been given the supervision of the hospital wards and the dining rooms, so far as the character of the patients will allow.

EPILEPTICS.

There were under supervision Oct. 1, 1905, 1,066 epileptics, — 609 men, 457 women, being an increase of 61 for the year. They were located as follows: —

	NUMBER.			INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.
Hospital for Epileptics,	268	253	521	31	31	62
Insane hospitals,	110	67	177	20	8	28
Insane asylums,	112	69	181	7	1*	6
School for the Feeble-minded,	46	26	72	23*	14*	37*
Hospital Cottages,	64	36	100	4	3*	1
Family care,	-	2	2	-	-	-
Private institutions,	9	4	13	1*	2	1
Totals,	609	457	1,066	38	23	61

* Decrease.

In addition, the overseers of the poor report (March 31, 1905) 17 epileptics in city and town almshouses and 5 in families.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

Opened in May, 1898. Present capacity, 462.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,112.91; real, \$806.49; personal, \$306.42.

Daily average number of patients, 490; increase for the year, 40.

Insane commitments, 41; increase for the year, 14.

Sane epileptics admitted, 91; decrease for the year, 3.

First cases of epilepsy, 90, being 68.18 per cent. of all epileptics received.

The general statistics for the year are:—

	INSANE.			SANE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1904,									
Admitted within the year,	127	131	258	110	91	201	237	222	459
Viz.: by commitment,	33	24	57	60	42	102	93	66	159
by transfer,	26	15	41	50	41	91	76	56	132
from escape,	1	8	9	3	-	3	1	8	9
from visit,	2	1	2	7	-	7	5	-	5
Whole number of cases within the year,	4	5	9	8	8	16	11	2	13
Dismissed within the year,	160	155	315	170	133	303	330	288	618
Discharged,	19	15	34	43	20	63	62	35	97
as recovered,	4	5	9	29	6	35	33	11	44
as much improved,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
as improved,	1	-	1	12	-	12	13	-	13
as not improved,	2	3	5	8	2	10	10	5	15
Died,	-	2	2	9	4	13	9	6	15
Transferred,	7	6	13	5	6	11	12	12	24
Escaped,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
On visit Oct. 1, 1905,	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	5	2	7	7	8	15	12	10	22
Viz.: State patients,	141	140	281	127	113	240	268	253	521
town patients,	138	136	274	28	29	57	166	165	331
private patients,	-	4	4	82	78	160	82	78	160
Number of different persons within the year,	3	4	7	17	6	23	20	10	30
Number of different persons admitted,	189	155	344	166	132	298	323	287	610
Number of different persons admitted by commitment,	32	24	56	58	41	99	86	65	151
Daily average number of patients,	26	15	41	47	38	85	72	56	128
Viz.: State patients,	136.09	138.65	274.74	117.10	98.39	215.49	253.19	237.04	490.23
town patients,	133.23	134.65	267.88	20.51	17.29	37.80	153.74	151.94	305.68
private patients,	2.86	4	6.86	81.49	76.26	157.75	81.49	76.26	157.75
				15.1	4.84	19.94	17.96	8.84	26.80

First Cases of Epilepsy.

Native-born patients, 68.54 per cent.; mothers, 32.56 per cent.; fathers, 29.41 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 72.22 per cent.; country districts, 27.78 per cent. Mean age at onset of epilepsy, 16.36 years; when admitted, 29.02 years; average previous duration of epilepsy, 12.41 years. One insane epileptic recovered from his insanity and epilepsy.

Deaths of Epileptics.

Whole number, 24, being 3.92 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 4.89 per cent. of the daily average number; 35.29 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Tuberculosis was present in 16.66 per cent. Epilepsy was the immediate cause of death in 45.83 per cent. Mean age at first attack of epilepsy, 16.27 years; at death, 32.50 years.

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$115,690.23; total receipts, \$38,092.42; being \$6,150.44 from private patients, \$1,027.37 from reimbursing patients, \$30,914.61 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$4.75, the same less repairs and improvements, \$4.32; net cost to the public, \$4.45. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$1.77; ward service, \$0.61. One person employed for every 3.90 patients; 1 nurse for every 8.56 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$29.93; for nurses, \$22.70; men, \$25.84; women, \$19.05. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

In General.

The course in the training school for nurses has been extended from two to three years. The nurses receive preliminary training during a two months' probationary period, during which their fitness for the work is determined. Graduate

nurses and members of the third year class are allowed to take a limited number of cases in general nursing in the community, thus acquiring useful experience for themselves and rendering valuable public service.

The disinclination of epileptics to follow any consecutive line of work is well described by the superintendent, as follows: —

The difficulty in keeping our patients cheerfully and suitably employed is a subject which I have discussed every year, and I find it still one of our most difficult problems. Patients with this disorder are nearly all disinclined to make physical exertion. They have been taught through their early years that they are invalids, and have largely lost the capacity for holding themselves to a task when not feeling in prime condition. They make much of a slight indisposition, and are easily driven from the assigned labor by trivial things, such as an uncomfortable degree of heat or cold, windy weather or threatening rain.

Although the epileptic, perhaps more than any other class of patients, needs sympathetic treatment and kindly methods of dealing, the importance of a firm and persistent impulsion from without himself to overcome his natural and acquired indisposition to pursue for any length of time a definite course of action can hardly be overestimated. His happiness and contentment, as well as the diminution of irritability and violence, are dependent largely upon the formation of regular habits of application in some occupation, whose suitability should be determined for him by the medical staff, after careful study of his characteristics and capabilities. Some progress in this direction is observed at the hospital, and a higher degree of success is anticipated in the course of time.

A few patients are now living at the greenhouse, but go to the general dining room for their meals. Another family group will soon be established at the farmhouse on the hill above the reservoir. Such classification of small numbers of patients, mutually compatible, contributes much to their comfort, and will undoubtedly be possible of considerable extension in the future.

The new building for 100 patients of the more intractable class is under construction, and will be roofed in before winter.

INEBRIATES.

There were under supervision Oct. 1, 1905, 169 inebriates, 153 men being inmates of the Foxborough State Hospital, 14 women of the State insane hospitals, and 2 men in private institutions.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

The Legislature of 1905 changed the name of this institution from "Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates" to "Foxborough State Hospital," and authorized the establishment of an insane department, according to the provisions of chapter 400, Acts of 1905, as follows:—

The name of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates is hereby changed to Foxborough State Hospital. All the laws pertaining to said hospital shall be applicable to the Foxborough state hospital, and the words "Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates," wherever they occur in the laws pertaining to said hospital are hereby stricken out, and the words Foxborough state hospital, are inserted in the place thereof. Any insane person may be transferred to the Foxborough state hospital by the state board of insanity, and shall be subject only to the provisions of law pertaining to insane persons.

The main object of this legislation is the gradual enlargement of the institution, to promote economy of administration. The insane will be cared for in separate buildings, so that the two classes will not necessarily be brought into contact with each other. Eventually it is hoped that the present plant will be devoted wholly to the use of the insane, and that a new site, at a suitable distance, affording greater opportunity for farm work, will be provided for the inebriates, but under the same administrative control.

In August 50 patients were transferred from the insane hospitals, and are cared for in one of the original buildings. They belong to the class of quiet, old men.

The general statistics of the insane department will be found in the Appendix, with those of the other institutions for such. Those for the inebriates for the year are:—

Persons in hospital Oct. 1, 1904,	159
Admissions within the year,	268
By commitment,	232
By transfer,	-
By return from leave of absence of previous years,	11
By return from escape of previous years,	18
By return from visit of previous years,	7
<hr/>	
Whole number of cases within the year,	427
Final discharges within the year,	106
By death while in the house,	2
By death while on leave of absence,	2
By death while on visit,	2
By death, escaped,	1
As insane,	5
By time limit while in the house,	16
By time limit while on leave of absence,	9
By time limit, escaped,	-
As not to be benefited by further treatment while in the house,	67
As not to be benefited by further treatment while on visit,	2
Patients absent, not finally discharged,	168
Leave of absence,	115
Escape,	28
Visit,	25
Patients remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1905,	153
Viz.: State patients,	77
Town patients,	78
Private patients,	3
Number of different persons within the year,	463
Number of different persons admitted,	341
Persons committed,	232
Daily average number of patients,	146.64
Viz.: State patients,	71.03
Town patients,	72.48
Private patients,	3.13

The daily average number of patients was 147, being 31 less than the previous year. There were 232 commitments, 22 less than the previous year. One hundred and seventy-six, or 76 per cent., were admitted for the first time to any institution

for the treatment of inebriety. One hundred and ninety-one, or 82 per cent., were admitted for the first time to this hospital, 31 for the second, 6 for the third, 4 for the fourth. Fifty-seven per cent. of those first committed to this hospital were natives of Massachusetts; 73 per cent. natives of the United States; 41 per cent. of the parents were native born.

The average age at which the habit began is twenty-three years; when admitted, thirty-nine years. Thirty-one, or 16 per cent., were over fifty years old when admitted. The average known duration of inebriety was 16.38 years. One hundred and sixty-six, or 86.91 per cent., came from cities and large towns; 25, or 13.09 per cent., from country districts.

Sixty-nine patients were discharged, as not to be benefited by further treatment.

There were 201 discharges between March 7, 1904, and March 6, 1905, of whom 62, or 31 per cent., were reported temperate, and 36, or 18 per cent., improved in drinking habits, after July 12, 1905.

Of the 150 inebriates discharged last year between corresponding dates, 48, or 32 per cent., were reported temperate; and 28, or 19 per cent., improved in their drinking habits after Sept. 15, 1905.

The value of these statistics, which are taken from the hospital report, would be enhanced if the number of patients who have remained totally abstinent were given, inasmuch as the continuance of even the temperate use of alcoholics would be very likely to lead to early relapse into inebriety, and therefore they furnish no definite information as to the number of probable cures. Such information would be hard to obtain, and more or less unreliable, but would represent the best available basis of opinion as to the curability of inebriety, and add something to our scant knowledge of the subject.

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$54,917.99; total receipts, \$24,359.79, being \$1,488.14 from private patients, \$22,871.65 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$5.61; the same less repairs and improvements, \$5.04; net cost to the public, \$6.03. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$2.23; ward service, \$0.64. One person employed for every 3.84 patients; 1 nurse for every 10.19 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$37.14; for nurses, \$28.32. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

There were under supervision Oct. 1, 1905, 1,331 feeble-minded persons, — 788 male, 543 female, an increase of 177 for the year. They were located as follows: —

	NUMBER.			INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.
School for the Feeble-minded,	617	411	1,028	104	77	181
Hospital Cottages,	7	8	15	1*	1*	2*
Dr. Brown's institution,	48	14	62	-	1*	1*
Almshouses,	116	110	226	6*	5	1*
Totals,	788	543	1,331	97	80	177

* Decrease.

In addition, the overseers of the poor report (March 31, 1905) 45 feeble-minded in families.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Opened in October, 1848. Present capacity, 1,002; 852 at Waltham; 150 at Templeton.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$711.26; real, \$607.63; personal, \$103.63.

Daily average number of patients, 934; increase for the year, 119.

The general statistics for the year are: —

	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
Number present Oct. 1, 1904,	513	334	847
Admitted within the year,	167	115	282
Viz.: School cases,	-	-	151
Custodial cases,	-	-	131
Whole number of cases within the year,	670	449	1,129
Discharged within the year,	49	17	66
Died within the year,	14	21	35
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	617	411	1,028
Viz.: State patients,	-	-	195
Town patients,	-	-	368
Private patients,	-	-	54
Massachusetts school beneficiaries,	-	-	362
New England beneficiaries,	-	-	35
Supported by invested funds,	-	-	14
Daily average number of patients,	557	377	934
Number Sept. 30, 1905, at the school,	482	411	893
Number Sept. 30, 1905, at Templeton colony,	135	-	135
Applications for admission during the year,	-	-	370

It will be noted that an unusually large number of children were admitted, 182 more than the previous year. This was rendered possible only by the opening of two new buildings providing for 200 persons. One hundred and nine, or 38.65 per cent., were young, teachable pupils; 31, or 10.99 per cent., were helpless or bedridden; 38, or 13.48 per cent., paralytic; 3 were totally blind; and 4 totally deaf. There would seem to be no question of their urgent need of institutional care.

There were 35 deaths, tuberculosis being present in 6, or 17.14 per cent.

Discharges.

The discharge rate is relatively low in this institution, although higher this year than usual. Sixty-six children were discharged, being 5.85 per cent. of the whole number cared for; 7.07 per cent. of the daily average number. Thirty-seven went to their parents. Five New England beneficiaries were withdrawn. Five boys went to work for wages. Four adult females were allowed to go home, at the earnest request of their friends. Three have regularly reported to the superintendent, and are apparently doing well; the fourth became pregnant within three months after leaving the school.

Finances.

Expenditures from maintenance funds, \$171,442.48; total receipts, \$83,794.48; being \$18,849.16 from private patients (including New England beneficiaries), \$61,439.69 from cities and towns, \$3,505.63 from other sources. (Compare with tables IV. and V. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance computed on expenditures less receipts except for board and allowing for difference of inventories, \$3.62; the same less repairs and improvements, \$3.19; net cost to the public, \$3.43. (Compare with Table VII. of the Appendix.)

Weekly per capita cost of whole service, \$3.45; ward and teaching service, \$0.52. One person employed for every 5.28 patients; 1 nurse for every 9.35 patients. Average monthly wage for all persons employed, \$30.76; for nurses, \$20.89; men, \$25.80, women, \$19.78. (Compare with Table X. of the Appendix.)

The two nurses' homes, each having 21 single rooms, are now in use. The ceilings of the west building have been wire-lathed and plastered, tinned doors hung dividing it into fire-proof sections, and the windows leading to fire-escapes replaced by doors.

At the colony the usual satisfactory progress has been made. The fourth colony group is about ready to receive the boys from Waltham.

HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN.

This is a private institution for which the Governor appoints five trustees, in addition to those selected by the corporation. It is maintained from the income of private funds, donations and the board of patients. State and town charges are received for \$3.25 per week, although the weekly cost of support is considerably in excess of this amount. In consideration of this service, the State has from time to time appropriated money for buildings and structural improvements. It is subject to supervision by the Board of Insanity, to which it makes a financial statement, and furnishes such other information as may be required.

Opened in June, 1882. Present capacity, 140. Daily average number, 135.

Valuation of plant, per capita of capacity, real and personal property, \$1,117.91; real, \$1,034.79; personal, \$83.12.

Permanent funds, \$67,719.76. Expenditures for maintenance, \$29,974.33. Receipts, \$30,854.17; support of State charges, \$6,826.88; from cities and towns, \$7,881.09; from individuals for support of patients, \$7,355.65; from sales, contributions and other sources, \$8,790.55. Weekly per capita cost of maintenance, \$4.02.

The general statistics for the year are:—

Patients in house, Oct. 1, 1904,	132
Admitted within the year,	54
Whole number of cases within the year,	186
Discharged within the year,	43
Viz : As recovered,	5
As much improved,	8
As improved,	23
As not improved,	7
Died,	3
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	140
Viz : State patients,	44
Town patients,	54
Private patients,	42
Daily average number of patients,	135
The largest number on any one day,	141
The smallest number on any one day,	128
Number of in-cases from opening of the hospital,	1,039

Thirty-four epileptics were admitted, being 62.96 per cent. of all admissions. Thirty-four epileptics were discharged, of whom 3, or 8.82 per cent., had recovered.

One is always pleasantly impressed with the homelike atmosphere of the hospital, and the individual interest of the physicians and officers in every child.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

comprise the McLean Hospital and 17 small establishments licensed by the Governor and Council. They receive both sane and insane patients. The two classes numbered Oct. 1, 1905, 154, — 49 men, 105 women, of whom 66 (12 men, 54 women)

were regarded by the physicians in charge as insane, and 88 (37 men, 51 women) as sane.

The license to care for the insane at "Herbert Hall," in Worcester, terminated by the death of the late Dr. Merrick Bemis, was reissued to his son, Dr. John Merrick Bemis.

The license of Dr. J. Frank Perry was terminated by his removal from Milton, and has not been renewed.

THE McLEAN HOSPITAL

is a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Four of its trustees are appointed by the Governor and 8 by the corporation.

Opened in October, 1818. Present capacity, 180.

Daily average number of patients, 185; increase for the year, 7.

Insane commitments, 109; decrease for the year, 38.

First cases of insanity, 72; 66.05 per cent.

Voluntary patients admitted, 47, 43.15 per cent. of commitments. All were classed as insane. Two voluntary patients were afterwards committed. There remained in the hospital September 30, on the voluntary basis, 46 patients, — 25.56 per cent. of the whole number.

Emergency commitments, 9.

First Cases of Insanity.

Native-born patients, 80.28 per cent.; mothers, 62.90 per cent.; fathers, 57.37 per cent.

Resident in cities or large towns, 75 per cent.; country districts, 25 per cent. Age sixty years or over, 26.38 per cent.

Causes: congenital, none; senility, none; alcoholic, 12.50 per cent.

Previous duration of insanity, under six months, 38.88 per cent.

Curable forms of insanity, 41.93 per cent. (Compare with Table 7.)

Recoveries of the Insane.

Whole number, 29; 26.60 per cent. of commitments; 9.59 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 15.68 per cent. of daily average number.

Recoveries of first cases of insanity, 18, 25 per cent. of first cases.

Recoveries in curable group A, 14, 53.84 per cent. of such curable cases. (Compare with Table 8.)

Deaths of the Insane.

Whole number, 25, 8.22 per cent. of whole number of persons treated; 13.52 per cent. of daily average number; 23.14 per cent. of deaths and discharges.

Curable forms of mental disease were present in 16 per cent.; tuberculosis in none. (Compare with Table 9.)

In General.

The investigations in pathological physiology begun last year have been continued with increasing promise of valuable results. Attention has been paid during the year especially to “(1) the physiological conditions in states of depression and excitement; (2) memory defects and their causes; (3) aphasia.”

The protein metabolism studies in the chemical laboratory have been pursued with the usual zeal, and have led to important changes in the diet of patients, particularly in that of those who are tube-fed.

Zander apparatus has been installed, in a room finished off in the basement of the women's gymnasium, for the improvement of the general bodily health of those patients who are disinclined or physically unable to participate in ordinary forms of exercise. There are pieces for active exercises of the arms and chest, for the trunk and for the legs, and others for passive exercises of various parts of the body, as indicated by the needs of the individual patient. In an adjoining room the electrical apparatus has been arranged, conveniently near the hydrotherapeutic equipment.

The course of instruction in the training school for nurses has been lengthened to three years for both men and women. The women nurses are required to spend eight months of this period in the training school of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and the men are afforded the opportunity to do so. The plan necessitates an increase in the number of nurses, and renders more imperative the need of a house for their exclusive use.

Sixty-five suitable patients were denied admission to the hospital for lack of provision. This deficiency for the treatment of women will soon be supplied by the Codman house, which is now under construction. This house consists of a three-story center building, with a two-story wing receding from either end. The third story will be occupied by nurses temporarily, but eventually by patients. The immediate capacity of the house for patients will be 36.

The completion of the Samuel Eliot Memorial Chapel has been unexpectedly delayed. It is hoped that it may be ready for the Easter services.

THE SMALLER PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS

licensed by the Governor and Council to care for the insane now number 17. The license of Dr. J. Frank Perry terminated by his removal from Milton, and has not been renewed. Dr. Simeon O. Pilling of Newburyport holds a license, but has not yet received patients.

Sane as well as insane patients are received.

The total number of inmates Oct. 1, 1905, was 154, — an increase of 10 for the year. There were 66 insane patients, being 43 per cent. of both classes. There were 45 insane admissions and 35 insane discharges during the year. These statistics are set forth in the following tabulations: —

"Bournewood." — Henry R. Stedman, M.D.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number Oct. 1, 1904,	1	-	2	7	10
Admitted during the year, . . .	-	1	6	3	10
Dismissed during the year, . . .	-	-	2	3	5
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	1	1	6	7	15

"The Highlands." — Frederick W. Russell, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	3	-	2	2	7
Admitted during the year, . . .	18	3	3	2	26
Dismissed during the year, . . .	18	3	3	-	24
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	3	-	2	4	9

"Channing Sanitarium." — Walter Channing, M.D.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number Oct. 1, 1904,	1	9	-	13	23
Admitted during the year,	-	5	-	3	8
Dismissed during the year,	-	6	-	5	11
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	1	8	-	11	20

Private Hospital. — Eben C. Norton, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	2	-	-	2	4
Admitted during the year,	5	4	-	-	9
Dismissed during the year,	5	3	-	-	8
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	2	1	-	2	5

"Riverview." — Walter F. Robie, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	7	-	2	9
Admitted during the year,	4	15	2	21
Dismissed during the year,	1	18	1	20
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	2	1	3	10

"Herbert Hall." — John Merrick Lewis, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	-	-	-	8	8
Admitted during the year,	-	-	1	6	7
Dismissed during the year,	-	-	-	7	7
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	-	-	1	7	8

"Newton Nervine." — N. Emmons Paine, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	2	10	1	6	19
Admitted during the year,	22	36	-	-	58
Dismissed during the year,	18	40	1	4	63
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	6	6	-	2	14

"Locust Grove Asylum." — Miss Alice R. Cooke.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	-	-	-	2	2
Admitted during the year,	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed during the year,	-	-	-	-	-
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	-	-	-	2	2

"Cutter Retreat." — William F. Heald, M.D.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number Oct. 1, 1904,	5	3	-	1	9
Admitted during the year,	3	2	2	1	8
Dismissed during the year,	4	3	1	1	9
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	4	2	1	1	8

"Dr. Ring's Sanatorium." — Allan Mott Ring, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	6	10	-	-	16
Admitted during the year,	35	47	-	-	82
Dismissed during the year,	31	52	-	-	83
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	10	5	-	-	15

"Framingham Nervine." — Ellen L. Keith, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	-	12	-	2	14
Admitted during the year,	-	34	-	-	34
Dismissed during the year,	-	34	-	-	34
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	-	12	-	2	14

"Wellesley Nervine." — Edward H. Wiswall, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	1	8	-	4	13
Admitted during the year,	7	11	-	2	20
Dismissed during the year,	5	16	-	1	22
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	3	3	-	5	11

Private Hospital. — J. F. Edgerly, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	-	-	-	-	-
Admitted during the year,	-	4	1	1	6
Dismissed during the year,	-	4	1	1	6
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	-	-	-	-	-

Private Hospital. — George B. Coon, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	1	1	-	-	2
Admitted during the year,	1	2	2	2	7
Dismissed during the year,	-	3	1	1	5
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	2	-	1	1	4

"Highland Hall." — Samuel L. Eaton, M.D.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number Oct. 1, 1904,	2	4	-	1	7
Admitted during the year,	-	8	-	-	8
Dismissed during the year,	2	5	-	1	8
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	-	7	-	-	7

Dr. Reeves' Nervine. — Harriet E. Reeves, M.D.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	-	-	-	1	1
Admitted during the year,	1	3	-	1	5
Dismissed during the year,	-	2	-	-	2
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	1	1	-	2	4

"Wheeler Sanitarium." — Mrs. Maria H. Hall.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	-	-	-	-	-
Admitted during the year,	1	10	2	5	18
Dismissed during the year,	-	9	1	-	10
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	1	1	1	5	8

Total, Smaller Private Establishments.

Number Oct. 1, 1904,	24	64	5	51	144
Admitted during the year,	97	185	17	28	327
Dismissed during the year,	84	198	10	25	317
Number Sept. 30, 1905,	37	51	12	54	154

FAMILY CARE OF THE INSANE.

Encouraging progress has been made in carrying forward this work. During the last three years patients living in private families have increased from 124 to 253.

Hitherto this work has been prosecuted under the exclusive control of the State Board, but it may now be assumed by the trustees of institutions for the insane, under the authority of chapter 458, Acts of the Legislature of 1905, namely: —

Any person in an institution, public or private, used wholly or in part for the care of the insane, who is quiet and not dangerous nor committed as a dipsomaniac or inebriate, and who is under the supervision of the state board of insanity, may be placed by said board, if it considers it expedient, at board in a suitable family or place in the

Commonwealth or elsewhere. Any such patient in a public institution used wholly or in part for the care of the insane may so be boarded by the trustees thereof, and such boarder shall be deemed to be an inmate of said institution. The cost to the Commonwealth of the board of such paupers shall not exceed three dollars and twenty-five cents a week for each person. . . . The state board of insanity shall cause all persons who are boarded by it in families at public expense to be visited at least once in three months, and all persons who are boarded in families at public expense by the trustees of any institution authorized to board out its inmates to be visited once in six months, by an agent of said board. The trustees of every institution authorized to board out its inmates shall cause all persons who are so boarded by them in families at public expense to be visited at least once in three months, and shall inform the state board of insanity of the location of every such boarder, and shall furnish such other information as the board may require.

Already 3 patients from the Northampton Hospital and 1 from Westborough Hospital have been placed in families. It is hoped that others will follow from all the institutions.

The State Board may now dismiss a boarder on probation for a period not exceeding one year, and receive him back, if necessary, within such limit without a new commitment, and may assist in his maintenance during the probationary interval, according to the provisions of chapter 458, Acts of 1905, namely : —

Said board may permit any boarder temporarily to leave custody as an insane person in charge of his guardian, relatives, friends or by himself, for a period not exceeding one year, and may receive him again into such custody when returned by any such guardian, relatives, friends or upon his own application, within such period, without any further order of commitment, and may, during such temporary absence, assist in his maintenance to an amount not exceeding three dollars and twenty-five cents a week.

One probationer was thus assisted during the year. This legislation is intended to provide for temporary aid during periods of stress without resort to recommitment, and to lay the foundation of systematic after-care effort in behalf of the insane, so far as it can be done by an official body.

Eight patients have been discharged self-supporting, — 6 more than the previous year ; 1 to the care of friends without

public expense, being 1 less than the previous year. In addition, 2 were on probation and self-supporting at the end of the year, compared with none last year.

The average number of self-supporting patients during the year was 7, — 4 more than the previous year; and of patients living with friends without public aid or expense, 11, — 3 in excess of the previous year.

The general statistics for the year are : —

	1965.			INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1904,	14	199	213	2	52	54
Admitted within the year,	3	101	104	2*	12	10
Returned from escape,	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whole number of cases within the year,	17	301	318	-	64	64
Dismissed within the year,	5	60	65	2	22	24
Viz.: Discharged,	-	9	9	-	5	5
Capable of self support,	-	8	8	-	6	6
Requiring further care,	-	1	1	-	1*	1*
Transferred to institutions,	4	43	47	1	13	14
Unsuitable,	3	19	22	2	4	6
Temporarily,	1	8	9	1	2*	1*
Ill,	-	16	16	2*	11	9
Died,	1	3	4	1	2	3
Escaped,	-	3	3	-	-	-
On probation Sept. 30, 1905,	-	2	2	-	2	2
Remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	12	241	253	2*	42	40
Viz.: Supported as State patients,	7	214	221	-	35	35
Supported as private patients,	2	12	14	1	2	3
Self-supporting patients,	-	6	6	1*	3	2
Patients living with friends without public aid,	3	9	12	2*	2	-
Number of different persons within the year,	17	291	308	-	58	58
Number of different persons admitted,	3	97	100	2*	10	8
Daily average number of patients,	13.11	203.17	216.28	3.09	34.93	38.02
Daily average number of State patients,	6.87	179.27	186.14	.25	27.58	27.83
Daily average number of private patients,	1.87	10.65	12.52	.87	1.78	2.65
Daily average number of self-supporting patients, . . . . .	.97	5.96	6.93	.97	3.31	4.28
Daily average number of patients living with friends without public aid,	3.40	7.29	10.69	1.00	2.26	3.26

* Decrease.

The daily average number of public charges was 186.14; of former public charges now boarding without public aid, 16.86; both, 203.

	Amount.	WEEKLY RATE.	
		Public Charges.	Public Charges and Former Public Charges.
Total expenditure for board,	\$28,252 50	\$2 92	\$2 63
Total cost of extra clothing outside of board rate,	148 94	02	01
Total cost of medical attendance, extra care, burial expenses, etc.,	362 03	04	03
Total cost of supervision,	4,090 10	42	39
Aggregate,	\$32,853 57	\$3 40	\$3 11

The average number of patients in family care was 216.28, — a gain of 38.02 for the year; the number remaining October 1, 253, — a gain of 40. One hundred and four cases, 100 persons, were admitted, compared with 94 cases and 92 persons during the previous year.

Eighty persons were admitted for the first time, 20 for the second, 3 for the third and 1 for the fourth.

First Admissions.

Of the 80 such admissions, 12 had been in institutions continuously for less than a year; 17, one to two years; 5, two to three years; 6, three to four years; 10, four to five years; 2, five to six years; 4, six to seven years; 2, seven to eight years; 4, eight to nine years; 2, nine to ten years; 7, ten to fifteen years; 6, fifteen to twenty years; 3, twenty to thirty years. The average hospital residence was five years, eleven months. Of the 29 persons so residing less than two years, 4 had previously been insane inmates of institutions.

Of the 80 persons first admitted, 8 were returned to institutions, 2 of whom were placed out again within the year. One failed physically, 2 physically and mentally; 3 left their caretakers; the remainder, 66, were successfully boarded, of whom 11 made decided improvement mentally and physically, 8 improved physically and 5 were discharged to self-support.

Readmissions.

Of the 24 such cases, 20 were readmitted for the first time, 3 for the third, 1 for the fourth. Nineteen had remained in institutions after return from boarding less than a year; 5, one to five years; the average duration being eleven months.

Ten had been returned to institutions as unsuitable, after boarding an average of one year, two months; 4 as ill, after boarding an average of three years, four months; 9 temporarily, after boarding an average of eleven months; and one had been discharged to overseers of the poor, after boarding seven years, three months.

Discharges.

Nine cases were discharged; 1 after boarding one month (previously in family care two months within the year); 3, five months (1 having been on escape one month); 2, eleven

months; 1, one year, four months; 1, four years, eleven months, including two years, ten months on escape; 1, sixteen years, eleven months.

One had been continuously an inmate of institutions prior to boarding out eleven years, eleven months; 1, three years, eleven months; 1, three years, nine months; 1, two years, four months; 1, one year, four months; 1, one year; 1, eleven months; 1, seven months; 1, one month; such average residence being two years, ten months.

Eight were capable of self-support; 1 required further care.

Of these, 1 was discharged on three months' probation previous to final discharge.

Transfers to Institutions.

Forty-seven cases were transferred to institutions, 22 as unsuitable, 16 physically ill, 9 temporarily.

Of the 22 so transferred as unsuitable, 14 had boarded less than a year; 4, one to two years; 3, two to three years; 1, three to four years; the average duration being eleven months. Thirteen were tried in one family, 6 in two, and 3 in three.

Of the 16 so transferred as ill, 5 had boarded less than a year; 3, one to two years; 5, two to three years; 1, three to four years; 1, fourteen to fifteen years; 1, seventeen to eighteen years; the average duration being three years four months. Five remained in institutions; 5 died therein in less than six months; 1 was discharged to leave the country; and 5 were readmitted to family care within the year.

Of the 9 so transferred temporarily, 6 had boarded less than a year; 1, two to three years; 1, three to four years; 1, four to five years. Three were readmitted to family care within the year.

Deaths.

Four patients died, 2 after boarding less than a year; 1, one year one month; and 1, two years and five months. In addition, 3 died in institutions within three months after returning.

There was no accident of a serious nature during the year.

Seven patients left their caretakers. Four returned voluntarily into family care; 1 is believed to be with friends; of 2 no trace can be found, but they are harmless and capable of self-care. One other returned who escaped the previous year.

Families.

The 253 patients remaining Sept. 30, 1905, were in 126 families, — a gain of 18. Sixty-four had 1 patient each; 27 families, 2; 14 families, 3; 19 families, 4; 2 families, 5; 12 of these patients were with relatives; 1 with interested friends; 1 in a family in each case. In addition, 5 patients were self-supporting in families of their own choosing, 1 in an old ladies' home, 1 travelling with an attendant.

Fifty-four new families applied for patients, 7 being rejected. Thirty-nine new families were given boarders during the year. Two families became unsuitable, and patients were withdrawn. Two other families voluntarily relinquished their patients because of change of residence.

Towns.

The patients were distributed in 58 towns, — a gain of 3, as follows: Arlington, 1; Ashfield, 4; Ashland, 4; Beverly, 2; Billerica, 1; Boston, 6; Bridgewater, 1; Brookfield, 4; Chelmsford, 3; Chelsea, 1; Cummington, 2; Danvers, 1; Dover, 2; Dunstable, 2; Easthampton, 2; Eastondale, 7; Foxborough, 1; Franklin, 1; Goshen, 2; Haverhill, 1; Hawley, 2; Holliston, 10; Hopkinton, 1; Hudson, 1; Lowell, 3; Malden, 6; Melrose, 4; Natick, 2; Needham, 6; New Bedford, 1; New Braintree, 1; Newton, 1; North Attleborough, 1; Northborough, 2; North Brookfield, 19; Norton, 12; Petersburg Junction, N. Y., 1; Petersham, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Prescott, 1; Raynham, 3; Reading, 3; Salem, 1; Sherborn, 1; Somerset, 1; Somerville, 2; Southborough, 4; South Royalston, 5; Taunton, 7; Tewksbury, 62; Walpole, 10; Westborough, 9; Whitman, 1; Williamsburg, 8; Wilmington, 1; Woburn, 5; Worcester, 1; Yarmouth, 4; 1 man travelling with an attendant.

SEMIANNUAL CONFERENCES

between the Board and the trustees of the different institutions were held, as required by section 11, chapter 87 of the Revised Laws. The subjects for discussion were: —

Nov. 5, 1904. — Private patients in State institutions: should they be received? What discrimination in their favor is permissible as

regards accommodation, attendance, diet, etc.? Basis of determination of board rate. What has been your experience and practice? Should such patients who are not residents of the State be received? Other aspects of the subject.

May 6, 1905.—The separation of the criminal class from other insane in institutions: (1) Does every insane person who is in the technical status of a criminal properly belong to the criminal class? (2) Does every person who has committed a crime, but who is acquitted, or not indicted by reason of insanity, properly belong to this class? (3) Should an insane convict be transferred at the expiration of his sentence from an institution for the criminal class to one for other insane? (4) Should an insane ex-convict be transferred to an institution for the criminal class from one for other insane? (5) Should an insane person of criminal instincts and conduct, who has never been in the technical status of a criminal, be transferred to an institution for the criminal class from one for other insane? (6) Should drunkenness be deemed a crime in this connection? (7) Is there imperative need of removing women of the criminal class from the institutions for other insane? (8) What further provision for the criminal class is required? (9) Other aspects of the subject.

The segregation of the criminal insane is so important and so difficult to accomplish in a satisfactory manner, and involves so many collateral considerations, that it seems best to record the views of the different speakers as expressed at the second conference, as follows:—

Dr. George F. Jelly, chairman of the State Board of Insanity (Dr. Jelly read extracts from the reports of the Attorney-General for 1902 and 1903 relating to the subject):—

A criminal is one guilty of a crime. A man must be in his right senses if he can commit a crime.

People demand that a person who has committed a crime shall be sent to the Asylum for Insane Criminals. The criminal insane class are those who have been convicted or who have led vicious lives.

In answer to the first and second questions, I should say no, emphatically.

Question 3: This depends upon the case. If he had been a criminal before, he should stay at Bridgewater.

Question 4: This depends upon circumstances; should be determined by the character of the man.

The question of drunkenness should be settled on its merits.

The question whether women should be transferred should be settled by the trustees of each hospital. We shall need further provision for women; in time, a place must be provided.

The tendency is to send to the Asylum for Insane Criminals every one who has committed an offence which would be criminal if the man were sane. If insane at the time the offence was committed, he should not be put in the criminal class, but treated like any other insane man. If a criminal previously, he should go to Bridgewater. That is the place for insane convicts and for those who have been vicious in their lives.

Rev. Payson W. Lyman, trustee of State Farm : —

An asylum for insane criminals rests fundamentally on the conviction that, whatever their moral defects and however vicious may have been their lives, all insane persons are mentally diseased, and are entitled to whatever curative agencies it is practicable to employ.

The present Massachusetts system has grown out of the conviction that the criminal class of insane require closer confinement than do the non-criminal insane; and, further, that it is an injustice to the latter to confine them with the insane of high criminality.

It is provided by the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth that the State Board of Insanity may transfer either to or from a State hospital for the insane to or from the Asylum for Insane Criminals a male person belonging to either of the classes that those laws allow to be sent to the latter, "if such transfer will insure a better classification of insane criminals."

It thus appears that in the judgment of the Legislature a wise classification of insane criminals is the determining consideration in locating such criminal insane persons. In most cases the court may choose between an insane hospital and the asylum for the commitment of an insane criminal, except that one already serving sentence in a penal institution *must*, if he becomes insane, be transferred to the asylum by legal process, though after such transfer the State Board of Insanity may transfer him to an insane hospital, "if such transfer will insure a better classification of insane criminals." It must be noted that the "better classification" is the determining consideration.

Twice, at least, the statute says that the court, in the exercise of its option, may choose to commit to the asylum rather than to an insane hospital, "if the court finds that he [the man in custody and adjudged insane] has been a criminal or has been vicious in his life."

Thus, in view of the law, it is past and proven criminality or viciousness which should determine the court to send one to the asylum; though even then your Board has the power to transfer to an insane hospital, if thereby, in your judgment, a better classification can be secured.

Now, what is found in the asylum which is not in one of the State insane hospitals? Greater security. This is provided both in construction and in administration. The inmates are held within secure enclosures, as being untrustworthy and dangerous persons.

Of course, also, they have the society of their kind, *i.e.*, of persons more obnoxious than the average inmate of a hospital, though even in the asylum there is the attempt to classify, as far as possible.

Within these limitations all practicable remedial measures are employed, under a skilled medical staff; and the reports of your Board show for the asylum a percentage of cures to admissions about equal to the average in the institutions for the non-criminal throughout the State; so that it must be understood that the curative agency is provided for in the asylum.

Now, addressing myself to the schedule of questions submitted for present consideration, I would say that, in my opinion, the Board to which is entrusted the government of the asylum would feel that the natural growth of the asylum, under the present interpretation and administration of the law, is so great that any enlargement of its scope by broadening the interpretation of the term "criminal insane" would not be wise, unless in some exceptional case that would seem to require the extra security to be found in the asylum. Our last annual report showed 498 then in that institution.

To Question 1 I answer No. A person overtaken in a fault becomes, let us say, obnoxious to criminal law, and is adjudged guilty. Our probation laws and our reformatories proceed on the theory of the salvability of such persons, and many first offenders are saved. Such an offender might become mentally unbalanced through shame. I think the law is wise in giving the court and your Board the option of committing such a person to a hospital.

Question 2 I should be obliged to answer in the same way. If one not insane, and yet actually convicted of crime, as in the first question, may yet be regarded as not belonging to the criminal class, much more is this true of one whose crime was committed in insanity. Of course, however, such an one may be a person with a criminal or a vicious history behind him. In that case he does belong to the criminal class, even though not indicted or convicted for the reason that he was adjudged to be insane. The law justly gives the courts and your Board authority to discriminate in such a case.

Question 3: Such transfer would be a fitting recognition of the fact that the inmate, by serving out his sentence, has expiated his crime in the eye of the law. But, if logical, such transfer might not always be expedient. If the patient whose sentence has expired could be transferred to a hospital without serious danger to the public, and unless he is so manifestly of vicious and criminal temper that he would be especially obnoxious in his new surroundings, I should say that his transfer would be expedient. It might give him new hope and promote recovery.

Question 4: Yes, if special security is required, and if he distinctly belongs to the criminal class. No, if his conviction was for a light offence, and was exceptional in his career. Here, as elsewhere, the court and the Board should have some latitude of action.

Question 5: If such a person has never been arrested for alleged crime, I do not see how he could be so transferred under existing law. Unless security manifestly demanded such transfer, I should doubt its expediency. The asylum is necessarily odious among institutions for the insane, by the very fact that it is a place for the incarceration of criminals. This odium should not be forced upon one never arrested for crime, without most exceptional reason.

Question 6: Drunkenness should not be deemed a crime in this connection, unless it has become inveterate. Not all persons who yield to the appetite for intoxicants so far as to suffer arrest and imprisonment for drunkenness two or three times properly belong in the criminal class. Doubtless they suffer demoralization through such experience, but not so that if overtaken by insanity they should be debarred the privileges of a hospital. I hold that the committing authority and this Board should have option in such case, and that the gravity of the alcoholism and the character of the man as vicious or otherwise should be taken into account.

Question 7: There is no more need of removing women of the criminal class from the institutions for the other insane than there is for removing all insane male criminals from such institutions; and not all such are removed. The number of women belonging to the class of criminal insane is so small that they may be, and, indeed, are, so distributed as not to constitute a material factor in any one of the hospitals. It would seem to me that, thus distributed, they need not greatly impede the ordinary administration of the hospitals. Further, the number is so small that the State should not be subjected to the cost of a new institution for the care of insane women who are criminals. If such provision were imperative, a new building might be constructed on the grounds of one of the hospitals or of

the prison for women at Sherborn, subjecting it to the same government as that of the institution of which it was made a part.

If it be asked why should it not be located at the State Farm, my reply would be that there are no insane women there now, and few women in any part of the institution. Those who are there are upon short sentences, and are confined to their own building and yard. The special security required for male insane criminals is not so greatly needed for females, who cannot so easily escape. Moreover, the State Farm is already one of the largest institutions of the State, and the burden of management is sufficiently heavy without the complication which would be introduced by requiring it to make provision for women of the criminal class.

Question 8: If any further provision is required for the criminal insane, so far as I have observed, it is better opportunity for giving them employment. In the asylum, chair-seating has failed because we cannot get orders for the work. We are about to enter upon the occupation of our 15-acre securely walled enclosure, which will give us the opportunity for some intensive farming as well as for the larger recreation grounds. On this matter the medical director laid stress in his last annual report to the trustees.

I close by reiterating the opinion that the court should continue to have option in the matter of commitment, having the power to send to the asylum those whom it finds to have had a criminal record or to have been vicious in their lives; and that this Board may well continue to possess and exercise the power of transfer to and from the asylum, in the language of the law, "if such transfer will insure a better classification of insane criminals."

Dr. Chas. A. Drew, medical director, Asylum for Insane Criminals: —

The issues involved in this subject may fairly be called living issues, because the several phases of the subject have been agitated by the people and before the General Court intermittently, we learn, since 1864. Not a few laws have been framed since the State Asylum for Insane Criminals was created by the General Court in 1895. Public opinion has thus in a measure become crystallized into law; but we may fairly assume that the crystallization is not perfect or satisfactory to all concerned, else there would be no call for a renewed discussion before this conference. It may be that the lines of demarkation between the criminal and the non-criminal classes have not been well drawn; but it cannot be said that the

lines have been drawn without due consideration and much discussion. I suppose it would be almost impossible to frame laws to separate so-called classes that would do exact justice to all concerned. It ought to be remembered in this connection that to classify men justly would require something more than finite insight. It might be strongly argued that a man's status, under the law, should not be a basis of classification at all. It might be urged that his conduct alone should classify him. If we had an institution for the dangerous and incorrigible class of chronic insane, it might be urged with reason that all other insane would fall into natural divisions, and be properly cared for in the several State hospitals and farm colonies without considering his past or present relation to the courts at all. Of course a large number, perhaps a majority, of the convict insane and some others of the so-called "criminal insane" would be properly cared for in such an institution. I am inclined to think this would have been a logical arrangement years ago, before the State Asylum for Insane Criminals and the Medfield Asylum were created. But we have reason to believe that such a plan does not and may never satisfy the people.

If Massachusetts were the only State, or if the United States were the only country, where the technical relation of the individual to the courts is made a basis of classification, we might expect that the demand had been artificially created, and would be short-lived. But other conditions appear to hold, and it seems pertinent for us to inquire how we should interpret the laws we have; wherein, if at all, the laws do not represent equitable principles; and how we may use the elasticity of the laws in fairness and approximate justice to all.

It may be noted in passing that the printed law bearing on our subject is somewhat inconveniently scattered through several chapters of the two volumes of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts.

Chapters 85, 87, 218 and 219 each deals with some phase of the subject under discussion, and seems to answer the first two questions on our programme in the negative by law; which, in the absence of competent evidence to the contrary, may be accepted as crystallized public opinion.

If it be held that these laws do not represent enlightened public opinion, the burden of proof is on those who would overthrow or annul them.

It seems to some of us that the principles embodied in chapters 85, 87, 218 and 219 of the Revised Laws are equitable principles and safe guides to action. We feel that the elasticity of these laws, with the discretion left to the courts and to the State Board of In-

sanity, is to the credit of those who framed the laws, and has not and is not likely to work harm to any one. Therefore we have felt and do feel that, with the possible exception of some provision for insane women of the criminal class, no further legislation to separate the criminal class from other insane in institutions is urgently needed.

Something might be said in favor of transferring an insane convict to another hospital at the expiration of his sentence. It might be urged that when a man has served his sentence, he is, and by right ought to be, no longer a criminal, nor forced to wear the criminal badge. It might be strongly urged that his innocent wife, sister and children have a right to demand that the stigma be removed. Practical considerations, on the other hand, might strongly urge against his removal. As the law stands, his case can be judged on its merits. If his offence was a first offence, if he was a criminal by accident or passion rather than a vicious criminal at heart, the State Board of Insanity has authority to transfer him to another hospital, and, in my opinion, it would be an unjust and narrow spirit who would protest or stay their hands. We believe the same principle should guide in deciding the case of the ex-convict. There are ex-convicts and ex-convicts. The excellence of the law, as it now stands, is that an impartial Board, having full authority, may judge each case on its own merits. Some insane ex-convicts should be transferred to an institution for the criminal class, and some should not. I am well aware that expediency might demand a rigid uniformity of action; but the moral and ethical view of the question does not seem to show that uniformity here would always be just or best.

Concerning persons "of criminal instincts and conduct who have never been in the technical status of a criminal," I am strongly persuaded that it would be assuming a great and unwarranted responsibility to put the badge of criminality on one who has never been adjudged a criminal by the courts. I believe the public would support the contention of relatives, who must share the disgrace, that the assuming of such an authority was a gross injustice and a high-handed outrage. I suspect the courts would resent such action, and a suit for damages might not be a remote probability.

If it be not expedient for every institution to care for its own bad patients who are not and never have been criminals, then it is clearly the duty of the State to provide for such at one of the asylums for non-criminal insane; else the distinction of criminal and non-criminal insane should be entirely abandoned.

We believe that chronic drunkenness is very demoralizing, and that a man arrested and held for drunkenness should be considered as if

held or convicted for any other violation of law. But drunkenness, never stamped by the court as criminal, is only a vice, and should not be labelled as crime by State officials and medical men.

As to the imperative need of removing women of the criminal class from the institutions for other insane, I cannot speak with conviction or feeling as I think others present can. We only know that the conditions are very unfavorable for such an annex at the State Farm. We now have a population of over 1,700. The prison department for men is much the larger, with the insane hospital, — holding still to its old name of asylum, — an alms department for men, and a general hospital department for men, ranking in the order named. Our institution has about reached the limit of our heating plant and our fields and woods are full of paroled men prisoners. There are serious constitutional objections to engrafting a hospital for insane onto a prison, which becomes more evident as the graft grows larger. To engraft a hospital for insane women onto a penal institution for men is incongruous, to say the least, even if one male graft has taken and grown without destruction of the parent vine. Would it not be better to use a cottage at Medfield or Worcester Asylum, where large departments for women are already organized? Is it not true that nearly all these so-called criminal insane women are fairly quiet, and good workers? Is it not true that there are more men than women of the criminal insane type in the State hospitals of the Commonwealth? Is it not true that these men are held because they are, at least, not objectionable patients? Have we reason to suppose that the superintendents of other hospitals would wish to have all or nearly all their women patients who are under the technical status of criminals transferred to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, supposing we should go to all the expense of a new institution outside of the sphere of influence of a men's prison for their care? Would it be just to those whose terms of sentence have expired to transfer them? How many of them are exerting a baneful influence where they are? We raise these sub-queries in no factious spirit of opposition to a separate hospital for women of the criminal class. If it be best and most expedient to add another department to the already too numerous departments at the State Farm, we are open to conviction, and will accept any new honors that may be thrust upon us with becoming meekness; and if the time should come when standard oil stockholders shall have reached the "technical status" of criminals, we will cheerfully call for an appropriation to build suitable accommodations for their insane, but we do not think that criminal "instincts" should entitle them to special and separate provision.

Hon. Albert L. Harwood, member of the Board of Insanity:—

The State Board of Insanity must feel the public pulse. There is in the public mind to some extent the idea that the man who has been found insane and has committed a criminal act ought to be sent to a prison; he ought not to be sent to a hospital. A woman commits a criminal act and is sentenced to one of our hospitals, and the public print is full of comment upon it,—that she ought to be sent to Sherborn. The Attorney-General says that when a man or a woman, insane, has committed a criminal act, that person ought to be sent to an institution for the criminal insane, and that the State Board should not have power to transfer such. These questions are open, not to defend the present system, not to undo the present system, but it is to examine the position in which we now stand, that we may have an intelligent opinion upon these questions, and be able to meet them.

Dr. Henry R. Stedman, trustee of Taunton Hospital, said that a committee consisting of Drs. Bullard, Harrington and himself was appointed a year or two ago by the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology to inquire into the advisability of separate provision for the female criminal insane of the Commonwealth, and the furtherance of legislation to that end. They consulted the State Board of Insanity, the superintendents of the insane hospitals, the Prison Commissioners, the trustees and superintendent of the State Farm at Bridgewater, and the superintendent of the Asylum for Male Criminal Insane there.

They found that but 17 patients would be available for such provision, and that they, in contradistinction to the male criminal insane, were not a difficult class to care for.

The only plan which seemed feasible was their confinement at Bridgewater, either on a ward in one of the buildings near the Asylum for the Male Criminal Insane, or in an entirely separate building to be erected for the purpose. The first was pronounced impossible by Superintendent Blackstone, owing to the situation and arrangement of the present buildings; and the trustees of that institution did not seem to be favorably disposed toward adopting the alternative plan of special construction.

A project to provide for them at the Reformatory Prison for

Women at Sherborn was not considered, as it seemed more likely that penal methods might be adopted there than where, as at Bridgewater, the same class of insane were already provided for.

The superintendents of the State hospitals were unanimously in favor of the separation of these patients from the ordinary insane, although some were inclined to doubt the expediency of erecting a distinct building for so small a number.

It therefore seemed to the committee that the demand of relatives of patients and of the patients themselves in our insane hospitals, that they should not be obliged to live with criminals, would have to give way to the requirements of public expediency and economy, as the need was not sufficiently great at present to warrant putting the State to the extra expense that such a change would involve.

He also alluded to the fact that quite a large number of criminals are sent to prison in this State who were insane at the time of their sentence. Dr. Drew has several times pointed this out in his reports of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, where sometimes 20 or 30 in a year are transferred to the department for criminal insane soon after they arrive at the prison, because he has found them to be insane. This is one of the crying evils everywhere in dealing with criminals on a large scale; and the only remedy is the examination, by a physician who is an alienist, of the mental condition of all prisoners, as a final and precautionary step toward insuring their proper disposal. This has been strongly advocated in this country and abroad.

The morally insane are, he thought, a type of instinctive criminals, for whom there is a great lack of proper supervision and care, as a class. They are, as a rule, bright and cunning, and do not pass for insane with the inexperienced. They are fertile in planning and perpetrating crime, giving full rein to their morbid and irresistible propensities, which they indulge in for crime's sake only. A certain small proportion of this class are the violent, turbulent and destructive incorrigibles of our prisons, in whom in many cases the demoralization has resulted in the development of actual insane delusions. These should be cared for in an asylum for insane criminals. A large

proportion of the morally insane are, however, not violent or dangerous, but are a source of the greatest anxiety to their families and friends, whom they disgrace by their insubordination and immorality, mischief-making, mendacity, cruelty, lawlessness, petty crimes, etc. The absence in them of all moral sense is a congenital defect, well known as "moral imbecility." It would certainly seem at first glance as though the needs and limitations of these milder cases would be best understood and met by those whose work it is to care for and train the feeble-minded, and that the proper place for them must be a remote part of a colony for imbeciles, where these patients could be under close surveillance, in an enclosed area if need be, and where they could learn useful trades and perhaps in some cases reach a considerable degree of self-control. He instanced in support of this view the fact that the epileptic colony has gradually been making room for all epileptics of every degree and manifestation of the disease, and in such a way that one set did not disturb another. Because a certain variety of imbecile is more difficult to manage than another, was not, in his opinion, sufficient reason for depriving him of the supervision and other services of those who best understood the entire class. Special legislation which would allow such defectives to be thus sequestered, upon the examination and certification of experts, for the peace of the community and their own protection, is much to be desired.

Dr. Arthur V. Goss, assistant physician, Taunton Insane Hospital: —

That the State of Massachusetts needs an institution devoted to the care of the criminal insane is a question that to my mind admits only of an affirmative answer.

That such an institution should care for all those technically criminal, and no others, does not seem to me wise or right; for many of our patients technically criminal are not objectionable to their fellow patients or the hospital, while, on the other hand, many of our patients who are not technically criminal nevertheless are of a criminal type, show criminal tendencies in instinct and conduct, and exert a demoralizing influence over their associates. Such patients require custodial care, and should be so treated.

That such provision should be made for the care of insane women of the criminal type seems to me even more obvious than in the case

of men. It is certainly repugnant to all our ideas of justice and propriety that a respectable woman, often well educated and refined, should be obliged to associate with the vicious and vile, merely because she has the misfortune to be insane and poor.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, trustee, Worcester Insane Hospital: —

Because a man has committed a criminal act, he is not necessarily an objectionable associate. An insane person who has committed a crime, who was not previously a criminal, if transferred to an institution for criminal insane, would be entirely misplaced. His presence in the ordinary hospital is not objectionable.

Dr. Ernest V. Scribner, superintendent, Worcester Insane Asylum: —

There are confined at the Worcester Insane Asylum a few patients who are classified as criminal, but my judgment is that many of these patients are not of criminal instincts, but have come in contact with the law, and have acquired a criminal history merely because of their insanity. Such patients as these could, in my judgment, be fairly well cared for in ordinary institutions for the insane. We have, on the other hand, some cases where the criminal instinct is highly developed; and these people, in my judgment, should be cared for in separate institutions, where special provision could be made. There is also another class, which, under the present law as I understand it, could not be transferred to an institution for criminal insane, because they never have happened to figure before the courts in a criminal way. These people are essentially criminal in their instincts, and require all the safeguards and special requirements that the admitted criminal demands. It would be of great advantage to every other inmate of the institution if these people could be removed from our midst, and taken care of in a special institution.

Mr. Samuel W. Hopkinson, chairman of trustees, Danvers Insane Hospital: —

In regard to drunkenness, the State Board should have discretionary powers. I believe it is more important to take from the hospital the women insane criminals than the males. There is just as much reason that the women should be taken out as the men. I agree with others who have spoken.

Dr. Chas. W. Page, superintendent, Danvers Insane Hospital:—

I am in substantial agreement with those officers of other State hospitals who have so far discussed the questions submitted to us by the State Board of Insanity.

I think the present law works well, in the main. Of course we all have cases which we should be glad to have transferred to other institutions. This sentiment is legitimate enough, when it is taken into consideration that we are trying to convert the old-time madhouse into a modern hospital. We have very few criminal insane at Danvers, — those who may be legally termed criminals, those who may have been convicted or brought within the jurisdiction of the court. We have, however, quite a number who have criminal instincts, and would, perhaps, be properly placed under the jurisdiction of a hospital for criminal insane. However, while we maintain the hospital for the insane we cannot expect to be free from the custody of occasional cases that try us in the extreme.

We have a class of weak-minded female patients that are called insane on the basis of moral imbecility. Where such patients could be properly taken care of outside of an insane hospital is a problem which I cannot solve, although their presence in the hospital is not conducive to good discipline, and becomes often the occasion of criticism upon the hospital management, through the misguided friends who communicate with such patients.

We could find very little fault with having to assume the responsibility of the custody of such patients, were public sentiment with regard to hospital management founded upon knowledge of facts. The whole trend of lunatic hospital management is towards the development of the hospital; and, as time goes on, more and more features of the old restrictive lunatic system are abolished, and advanced hospital ideas incorporated. Bars are removed from the windows, freedom for exercise in the open air, the privilege of walking out of doors and limited parole, are features of management daily more generally adopted. Less and less are the prison features and the police precautions about lunatic hospitals observed. Without question, these milder methods are vastly superior to the former repressive ways, as regards the comfort, well-being and general condition of our inmates, as a whole.

At the same time, treacherously disposed patients do have greater facilities for escape than formerly. Such escapes, however, do not outweigh the advantages derived by the greater number of our patients through the lenient management and greater freedom enjoyed. We

ought to be sustained by public sentiment, even if accidents do occur as the result of humane efforts in behalf of the insane. I do not hold that all intemperate inmates should be classed as criminals.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, superintendent, School for the Feeble-minded : —

For the past few years at the School for the Feeble-minded we have admitted an increasing number of so-called moral imbeciles of a very troublesome type. These cases are received from the various reformatories or directly from the courts. While they are undoubtedly morally irresponsible, the intellectual deficiency is not so marked as the moral lack. They constitute the most perplexing and troublesome part of our population. The symptoms and conditions of this type of moral defect have not been thoroughly formulated, and the provisions for the proper treatment and restraint of these cases are indefinite and unsatisfactory. In a contested case it would be rather difficult to persuade the court that a typical case of this class was decidedly deficient.

Dr. John H. Nichols, superintendent, State Hospital : —

If some one of the State institutions or some department of such institution could be developed with the idea of caring for the incorrigibles, the vicious, the homicidal cases of insanity and those which it is customary to class as moral imbeciles, a great gain would thus be made towards greater safety for all of the other classes of insane patients, as well as adding much to their general comfort.

Dr. Owen Copp, executive officer, State Board of Insanity :—

There is the intention to separate the criminal and vicious from the other insane. This cannot be done perfectly. In dealing with the matter from a practical standpoint, it is the duty of the State Board to decide the question in particular cases. The task is difficult. If a patient has never been in the criminal status, and is not at the time, he should not be sent to the Asylum for Insane Criminals; but if he is or has been in such status, then it should be determined whether he properly belongs to the criminal or vicious class. If so, he should be sent there. I am fairly well satisfied with the existing law relative to men, but the problem is a growing one, and must be looked at in a broad way. May not this be a time to look forward, and perhaps lay foundations for the future? We have an increasing number of

men, and no provision for women. The reasons for separating the vicious and criminal women from the other insane are as imperative as those for separating the men. If the separation should be made from one institution, it is just as necessary that it should be made from all like institutions. Some comprehensive plan should be evolved which would provide not only for the increase of insane criminal men and their better classification, but also for the same class of women.

NEW LEGISLATION.

General legislation relative to the institutions and persons under the supervision of the Board of Insanity was enacted by the Legislature of 1905, as follows : —

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 211.]

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A NEW FISCAL YEAR FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of all offices, departments, boards, commissions, hospitals, asylums, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth shall begin with the first day of December and end with the following thirtieth day of November, and all books and accounts therein shall be kept by fiscal years as herein established, and the annual reports of all officers, trustees, boards and commissions, except the report of the insurance commissioner and except those reports otherwise provided for in this act, shall be made to the governor and council, or to the general court, as now required by law, except that they shall be made on or before the third Wednesday in January, anything in any general or special statute now existing to the contrary notwithstanding. Such reports shall be deposited with the secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall transmit them to the governor and council or to the general court. The financial statements now required by law to be included therein shall be made for the fiscal year as herein established. The annual meetings of trustees of state institutions and of state boards, at which financial statements are required by law to be presented, shall be held in the month of December in each year.

SECTION 2. Section nine of chapter six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word “annually”, in the first line, the words : — on the first Wednesday, — and by inserting after the word “preceding”, in the third line, the word : — fiscal, — so as to read as follows : — *Section 9.* He shall annually, on the first Wednesday in January, report to the general court a statement of the transactions of his department for the preceding fiscal year, including

a specific statement of all warrants remaining unpaid and of the names of the persons in whose favor they are drawn.

SECTION 3. Section twenty-one of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word “January”, in the first line, and inserting in place thereof the word : — December, — so as to read as follows : —

Section 21. He shall annually in December examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the treasurer and receiver general; and his own books and accounts shall be subject at any time to such examination as the governor and council or the general court may order. He shall comply with any regulations relative to the duties of his office which may be made in writing by the governor and council, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 4. Said chapter six is hereby further amended by striking out section twenty-two and inserting in place thereof the following : —

Section 22. He shall annually on the first Wednesday in January submit to the general court an abstract of his report, in print, exhibiting a full and accurate statement of the financial condition and transactions of the Commonwealth for the preceding fiscal year, and as soon as may be thereafter he shall submit, in print, his report in detail.

SECTION 5. Section twenty-five of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting before the word “year”, in the second line, the word : — fiscal, — so as to read as follows : — *Section 25.* Such report shall include an estimate, for the current fiscal year, of the ordinary and other revenue of the Commonwealth and of the expenses of the departments, boards and commissions and of all other persons acting under the authority of the Commonwealth. Such expenses shall be provided for by annual appropriations.

SECTION 6. Section twenty-six of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words “except for the payment of salaries”, in the third line, by striking out the word “December”, in the fourth line, and inserting in place thereof the word : — November, — by striking out the word “current”, in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the words : — preceding fiscal, — by striking out the word “ensuing”, in the seventh line, and inserting in place thereof the words : — current fiscal, — and by striking out the word “second”, in the eleventh line, and inserting in place thereof the word : — first, — so as to read as follows : — *Section 26.* Every officer or board having charge of any department requiring an expenditure of money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, shall annually, on or before the fifteenth day of November, submit to the auditor of accounts estimates in detail and in tabular form showing the amounts appropriated for the preceding fiscal year and the amounts required for the current fiscal year, with an explanation of the necessity of any new or increased or de-

creased expenditures, and citations of the statutes relating thereto. The auditor shall embody such estimates, with those for his own department, in one document, which shall be printed and laid before the general court on the first Wednesday of the succeeding January.

SECTION 7. Section thirty-one of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word “political”, in the second line, and inserting in place thereof the word:—fiscal,—by inserting after the word “succeeding”, in the third line, the word:—fiscal,—and by inserting after the word “succeeding”, in the sixth line, the word:—fiscal,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 31.* If an appropriation or a portion thereof is not expended within the fiscal year in which it is made or within the succeeding fiscal year, it, or the unapplied balance thereof, shall revert to the general treasury and shall not afterward be paid out except upon a new appropriation. An unexpended balance of an appropriation for a specific year may be applied in the succeeding fiscal year to the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

SECTION 8. Section thirty-seven of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word “twenty-fifth”, in the seventh line, and inserting in place thereof the word:—first,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 37.* Such officers shall, within thirty days after the receipt of an advance, file with the auditor a detailed statement of the amounts expended subsequent to the previous accounting, approved by the board authorized to supervise such expenditure, and vouchers therefor if they can be obtained. All advances so made shall be accounted for and vouchers therefor filed with the auditor before the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 9. Section thirty-eight of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting after the word “each”, in the fourth line, the word:—fiscal,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 38.* Payments authorized by appropriation acts shall be made from the ordinary revenue, if no other provision is expressly made therefor. Cash from the ordinary revenue on hand at the beginning of each fiscal year shall be carried to the account of the ordinary revenue of that year.

SECTION 10. Section forty of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words “month of”, in the seventh line, and inserting in place thereof the words:—months of December and,—and by striking out the word “January”, in the twelfth line, and inserting in place thereof the word:—December,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 40.* No officer shall make purchases or incur liabilities in the name of the Commonwealth for a larger amount than has been appropriated for the service or purpose for which such purchases have been made or liabilities incurred; and the Commonwealth shall not be responsible for the acts of its servants and officers for any amount in

excess of its appropriations. Officers or boards may continue their several departments during the months of December and January, until the general court otherwise orders, at the rate of expenditure authorized by the appropriations for the preceding year. If expenditures are made in excess of appropriations, the officers having charge of such expenditures shall annually, on or before the fifteenth day of December, report to the auditor the details of such expenditures with the reasons therefor, and the auditor shall make a special report of the same to the general court early in its session.

SECTION 11. Section seven of chapter eighty-four of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "September", in the second line, and inserting in place thereof the word: — November, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 7.* The trustees of each institution named in section two shall annually on the thirtieth day of November cause to be made and sent to the board an accurate inventory of the stock and supplies on hand and the value and amount thereof, under the following heads: —

Live stock on the farm, produce of the farm on hand, carriages and agricultural implements, machinery and mechanical fixtures, beds and bedding in the inmates' department, other furniture in the inmates' department, personal property of the Commonwealth in the superintendent's department, ready-made clothing, dry goods, provisions and groceries, drugs and medicines, fuel, library.

SECTION 12. Appropriations of the general court for the year nineteen hundred and six shall be made for the eleven months from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of November, inclusive. Appropriations made by the general court thereafter shall be made for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of the preceding December and ending on the thirtieth day of the succeeding November, both inclusive.

SECTION 13. Section twenty-seven of chapter six and section five of chapter nine of the Revised Laws and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 14. This act shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and five. [*Approved March 23, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 175.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Annual appropriations, in addition to unexpended receipts, shall be made for the maintenance of each of the state hospitals and insane asylums, the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the

Massachusetts state sanatorium, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded. All accounts for the maintenance of the above institutions shall be approved by the trustees and filed with the auditor of accounts at the end of each month, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. Full copies of the pay-rolls and bills shall be kept at each institution, but the originals shall be deposited with the auditor of accounts as vouchers.

SECTION 2. All money received by said hospitals, asylums and other institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth as often as once in each month. The receipts from each institution shall be placed to its credit, and shall be used for its maintenance during the following year.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not affect the powers of the trustees of said institutions under the provisions of section twenty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, section three of chapter eighty-eight of the Revised Laws, chapter one hundred and fifty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and acts in amendment thereof, nor their right to regulate or control the expenditure of any funds held by them under the provisions of said acts.

SECTION 4. Sections one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved March 14, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 475.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EXPENSES OF COMMITMENTS OF INMATES OF CERTAIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section forty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "inhabitant", in the seventh line, the words:—or, if an inmate of any public institution for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, dipsomaniac or inebriate, of the state hospital or the state farm, be committed to any such institution, such expenses shall be paid by the county of which such inmate was last an inhabitant before his admission to the institution,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 49.* All necessary expenses attending the apprehension, examination, trial or commitment of an alleged insane person shall, if the commitment is to a state insane hospital, county receptacle or the Boston insane hospital, be allowed and certified by the judge, and presented as often as once

a year to the county commissioners, who shall examine and audit the same; and they shall then be paid by the county of which the alleged insane person is an inhabitant or, if an inmate of any public institution for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, dipsomaniac or inebriate, of the state hospital or the state farm, be committed to any such institution, such expenses shall be paid by the county of which such inmate was last an inhabitant before his admission to the institution. If application is made for commitment to any other asylum, hospital or receptacle, the expenses shall be paid by the applicant or by a person in his behalf.

SECTION 2. All physicians' charges and fees for the examination and commitment of pauper insane at the state hospital, in Tewksbury, which have accrued against the county of Middlesex, under the provisions of chapter two hundred and seventy-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four shall be apportioned in accordance with the requirements of this act, and, after being separated and audited by the judge, shall be paid by the various counties of which said paupers were inhabitants as provided herein.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 26, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 447.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMITMENT OF INSANE PERSONS BY THE
JUDGE OF PROBATE FOR THE COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section thirty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "county", in the first line, the words: — the judge of probate for Nantucket county, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 33.* Either of the judges of probate for Suffolk county, the judge of probate for Nantucket county, or a justice of a police, district or municipal court, except the municipal court of the city of Boston, within his county, may commit to an insane hospital, as provided in section thirty-one, an insane person then residing or being in said county who in his opinion is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 24, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 436.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS FOR COMMITMENTS OF INSANE PERSONS AND EPILEPTICS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section thirty-nine and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 39.* Upon every application for the commitment or admission of a person as a patient to a hospital or asylum for the insane or epileptic a statement shall be filed with the application, or within ten days after the commitment or admission, showing as nearly as can be ascertained the birthplace of such patient and of his father and mother, his age, civil condition and occupation; supposed cause and the duration and character of his disease, whether mild, violent, dangerous, homicidal, suicidal, paralytic or epileptic; the previous or present existence of insanity or epilepsy in the patient or in his family; his habits in regard to temperance; whether he has been in any hospital for the insane or epileptic, and if so, what one, when and how long; and, if the patient is a woman, whether she has borne children, and if so, what time has elapsed since the birth of the youngest; the maiden name of his mother and the names of his father, children, brothers, sisters and other next of kin, not exceeding ten in number and over eighteen years of age, and their addresses, if known by the applicant; and any facts showing whether he has or has not a settlement, and if he has a settlement, in what place. If the applicant is unable to state any of the above particulars, he shall so state. A copy of the statement shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the hospital or asylum, and filed with the order of commitment or with the copy of the application for admission. The superintendent shall, within two days after the admission of such patient, send notice of his commitment or admission by mail, postage prepaid, to each of said relatives and to any other two persons whom the patient shall designate.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 23, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 354.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SUPPORT AND REMOVAL OF INMATES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO-MANIACS AND INEBRIATES AND OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Expenses for the support and removal of any inmate, whether a pauper or not, of the Massachusetts hospital for dipso-maniacs and inebriates or of the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics

which have been paid by any city or town or by the Commonwealth may be recovered of his place of settlement and of such inmate and his kindred, according to the provisions of chapter eighty-one of the Revised Laws: *provided*, that no city or town shall be liable for such expenses on account of an insane person.

SECTION 2. This act shall apply to expenses incurred on and after the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and five.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 1, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 400.]

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND INEBRIATES TO FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CARE THEREAT OF INSANE PERSONS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso maniacs and Inebriates is hereby changed to Foxborough State Hospital. All the laws pertaining to said hospital shall be applicable to the Foxborough state hospital, and the words “Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates”, wherever they occur in the laws pertaining to said hospital are hereby stricken out, and the words Foxborough state hospital, are inserted in place thereof. Any insane person may be transferred to the Foxborough state hospital by the state board of insanity, and shall be subject only to the provisions of law pertaining to insane persons.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 12, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 434.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TRESPASSING UPON LAND OF CERTAIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Section one hundred and twelve of chapter two hundred and eight of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out after the word “reformatory”, in the third line, the word “or”, and by inserting after the word “women”, in the same line, the words: — state hospital, state farm, Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, Foxborough state hospital, or any public institution for the care of insane, feeble-minded or epileptic persons, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 112.* Whoever wilfully trespasses upon land which belongs to the Commonwealth and is appurtenant to the state prison, Massachusetts reformatory, reformatory prison for women, state hospital, state farm, Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, Foxborough state hospital, or any public institution for the care of insane, feeble-minded or epilep-

tic persons, or upon land which belongs to any county and is appurtenant to a jail or house of correction, or, after notice from an officer of any of said institutions to leave said land, remains thereon, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. [*Approved May 23, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 282.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SUPPORT OF CERTAIN FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS AND CHILDREN HAVING RESIDENCE IN CERTAIN SMALL TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. If it appears to the state board of insanity that a town having a taxable valuation of less than five hundred thousand dollars in the valuation of polls and estates established by the general court is, or since the first day of January of the year nineteen hundred and four has been, lawfully charged with the maintenance of inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, of The Hospital Cottages for Children, or of any other place under the charge of the state board of insanity, by reason of any such inmate having a legal settlement in such town, the expense thereof may be repaid to such town by the Commonwealth, in whole or in part, as the said board may determine.

SECTION 2. Section eighty-one of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 13, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 432.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS TO INSANE HOSPITALS.

Be it enacted, etc , as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section fifty-three and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 53.* The superintendent or keeper of any institution, public or private, to which an insane person may be committed, may receive and detain therein as a boarder and patient any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment, and who makes written application therefor and whose mental condition is such as to render him competent to make such application. Such person shall not be detained for more than three days after having given notice in writing of his intention or desire to leave such institution. The charges for the support of such person in a public institution shall be governed by the provisions of law applicable to the

support of an insane person in said institution, provided the approval of the state board of insanity shall be obtained in writing.

SECTION 2. Said chapter eighty-seven is hereby further amended by striking out section fifty-four and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 54.* If a patient is received into any such institution upon his own application or under the provisions of section fifty-two, the superintendent or keeper thereof shall give immediate notice of such reception to the state board of insanity, stating all the particulars of the case, and said board shall cause the case to be investigated and a record to be made of all the facts relative thereto.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 22, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 435.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TEMPORARY ABSENCES OF PATIENTS FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section ninety-five and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 95.* The superintendent or keeper of any institution, public or private, used wholly or in part for the care of the insane, may permit any inmate thereof temporarily to leave such institution in charge of his guardian, relatives, friends or by himself, for a period not exceeding six months, and may receive him when returned by any such guardian, relatives, friends or upon his own application within such period, without any further order of commitment. The expense of such return of a pauper may be paid by the state board of insanity, if, in its opinion, a new commitment would otherwise be necessary.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 23, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 458.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO FAMILY CARE FOR SUITABLE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section one hundred and two and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 102.* Any patient in an institution, public or private, used wholly or in part for the care of the insane, who is quiet and not dangerous nor committed as a dipsomaniac or inebriate, and who is under the supervision of the state

board of insanity, may be placed by said board, if it considers it expedient, at board in a suitable family or place in the Commonwealth or elsewhere. Any such patient in a public institution used wholly or in part for the care of the insane may so be boarded by the trustees thereof, and such boarder shall be deemed to be an inmate of said institution. The cost to the Commonwealth of the board of such paupers shall not exceed three dollars and twenty-five cents a week for each person.

SECTION 2. Said chapter eighty-seven is hereby further amended by striking out section one hundred and three and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 103.* Bills for the support of persons who are boarded in families by the state board of insanity at public expense shall be payable quarterly, and shall be audited by said board, and the board shall, at the end of March, June, September and December, present to the auditor a schedule of all such bills as have been incurred, and said board shall keep a register in such form that the auditor shall be able to verify such schedules.

SECTION 3. Said chapter eighty-seven is hereby further amended by striking out section one hundred and four and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 104.* The state board of insanity shall cause all persons who are boarded by it in families at public expense to be visited at least once in three months, and all persons who are boarded in families at public expense by the trustees of any institution authorized to board out its inmates to be visited once in six months, by an agent of said board. The trustees of every institution authorized to board out its inmates shall cause all persons who are so boarded by them in families at public expense to be visited at least once in three months, and shall inform the state board of insanity of the location of every such boarder, and shall furnish such other information as the board may require.

SECTION 4. Said chapter eighty-seven is hereby further amended by striking out section one hundred and five and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 105.* Said state board shall cause to be removed to an institution used wholly or in part for the care of the insane or to a better boarding place all persons who, upon visitation, are found to be abused, neglected or improperly cared for when boarded out in families. Said board may permit any boarder temporarily to leave custody as an insane person in charge of his guardian, relatives, friends or by himself, for a period not exceeding one year, and may receive him again into such custody when returned by any such guardian, relatives, friends or upon his own application, within such period, without any further order of commitment, and may, during such temporary absence, assist in his maintenance

to an amount not exceeding three dollars and twenty-five cents a week.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 25, 1905.*]

[ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 469.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO THE DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The trustees of the Danvers insane hospital are hereby authorized and empowered to take from Middleton pond at some convenient point, or from wells by driven pipes or otherwise, a supply of pure water for the use of said hospital and its appurtenances. Said trustees may also take by purchase or otherwise, and hold, in connection with the said source of supply, any land and real estate necessary for increasing or preserving the purity of the water, or for laying, building or maintaining aqueducts, water courses, driven wells, reservoirs, dams, buildings, machinery or other structures and appliances, with their accessories for obtaining, conducting, elevating, purifying, storing, discharging and distributing water for said hospital and the buildings and grounds connected therewith.

SECTION 2. The said trustees shall, within sixty days after taking any land or real estate for the purpose aforesaid, file in the registry of deeds for the southern district of the county of Essex a description of the lands so taken sufficiently accurate for identification; and the title of all lands so taken shall vest in the Commonwealth. Said trustees shall be liable to pay all damages to property sustained by any person by the taking of real estate, or by the taking of the supply of water as aforesaid. If any person who shall sustain damages as aforesaid cannot agree with said trustees upon the amount thereof, he may have them assessed and paid in the same manner as is provided by law with respect to land taken for highways: *provided, however,* that the application for a jury to assess damages, in any such case, may be made at any time within six months after the filing in the registry of deeds of the description of lands so taken for the purposes aforesaid.

SECTION 3. The said trustees may, with the approval of the governor and council, contract for the construction of dams, reservoirs, aqueducts and pumping works, and the laying of conduits, pipes and drains for the purpose of conducting the said water to, and distributing it through, said hospital and the buildings and grounds connected therewith.

SECTION 4. All expenses incurred by the said trustees under the

provisions of this act shall be paid from the appropriations made for that purpose: *provided, however*, that if within four months after the passage of this act the town of Danvers shall, at a town meeting duly called for the purpose, agree to make a contract with the trustees of the Danvers insane hospital for a term of twenty years, to supply water at a rate not exceeding six and one quarter cents per thousand gallons, then said trustees shall accept the aforesaid terms; and upon the making of a contract in accordance with such terms, this act shall have no further operation or effect.

SECTION 5. This act is upon the express condition, however, that if, within four months after its passage, the town of Danvers shall, at a town meeting called for the purpose, or through its agents duly authorized, agree to fix at six and one quarter cents per thousand gallons the rate to be paid by the state for the term of twenty years from the passage of this act for a full and permanent supply of water for the Danvers insane hospital, according to the terms of the contract made between the Commonwealth and the town of Danvers, bearing the date of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and shall agree to accept payment for all water supplied by said town and used by said hospital from December first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to the passage of this act according to the terms of section six hereof, and shall notify the aforesaid trustees of such acceptance, then and in that event the said trustees shall accept in behalf of the Commonwealth the aforesaid terms, and compensation shall be made accordingly, and thereupon sections one, two, three and four of this act shall have no further operation or effect.

SECTION 6. The said trustees of the Danvers insane hospital shall compensate the said town of Danvers for all water supplied by said town to said hospital from December first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to the date of the passage of this act at one hundred and sixty-two thousand and five hundred gallons per day, at the said rate of six and one quarter cents per thousand gallons, and payment of the same with accrued interest thereon, when accepted by said town or by its duly authorized agents, shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of said town for water supplied as aforesaid. Such payment shall be made from the Danvers Insane Hospital Fund.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 26, 1905.*]

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1905.

Worcester Hospital.

Construction of a piggery,	\$1,500
Repairing and altering old farm house, moving and remodeling part of old piggery for use as a storehouse, constructing a hot-house for vegetables, furnishing and equipping the new pathological building, and for covering steam pipes,	4,500
[Resolves, chapter 91.]	
	<hr/> \$6,000

Taunton Hospital.

Construction of a stable for farm horses,	\$4,000
Purchase of the Leonard farm,	4,500
[Acts, chapter 444, section 2.]	
Finishing and furnishing attic of the house for male nurses, .	3,800
Alterations of and additions to the rear center building, and for installing and equipping therein a cold-storage plant, .	16,000
Raising the roof and constructing an additional story in the old boiler house,	5,000
Completing electric lighting plant,	11,255
[Resolves, chapter 102.]	
	<hr/> \$44,555

Northampton Hospital.

Purchase of land and the buildings thereon,	\$5,500
[Resolves, chapter 61.]	
An engine and electric generator,	4,000
Construction of a hot-house for the farm and garden, . . .	1,500
[Resolves, chapter 71.]	
	<hr/> \$11,000

Danvers Hospital.

Improvements in two barracks for tuberculous patients, .	\$1,000
Construction and equipment of two bath-room buildings, .	15,000
Construction of a silo for the Middleton colony,	500
[Resolves, chapter 90.]	
	<hr/> \$16,500

Westborough Hospital.

Constructing a one-story building to be used as a laundry for the Richmond colony,	\$3,000
Furnishing the superintendent's house,	1,200
Finishing the superintendent's house,	850
[Resolves, chapter 67.]	
	<hr/> \$5,050

Worcester Asylum.

At the Grafton colony:—

Constructing a building to accommodate 100 disturbed male patients,	\$80,000
Constructing of wood a building to accommodate 50 male patients,	13,000
[Acts, chapter 444, section 2.]	

*Worcester Asylum — Concluded.**At the Grafton colony — Concluded.*

Bridge over the Boston & Albany track,	\$7,000
Laundry machinery,	5,000
Roadways for the approaches to the proposed bridge, and for road machinery,	1,500
Machinery for carpenter shop,	2,000
Repair of buildings, addition to the sewerage system, and extension of water mains,	3,200
Fencing,	1,600
Ovens for bakery and bread mixer,	1,500
Fire hose and extinguishers,	2,000
Extension of telephone lines,	200
Additional out-buildings,	600
Carriages,	400

[Resolves, chapter 84.]

Furnishing the new brick building for 100 patients,	5,000
Furnishing the new building of wood for 50 patients,	2,000

[Resolves, chapter 87.]

At the asylum : —

Installing a telephone system,	1,200
Plumbing,	3,500
Ovens for bakery,	1,100
Two steam boilers,	3,200

[Resolves, chapter 89.]

\$134,000
Medfield Asylum.

Completing the work of removing the pump plant to the new power house, for electrical machinery, and for improving grounds,	\$12,000
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[Resolves, chapter 7.]

Purchase of land,	200
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[Resolves, chapter 44.]

Constructing of wood, and furnishing, three cottages for employees,	15,000
Constructing a building and installing and equipping therein a cold-storage plant,	18,000
Continuing improvements on the asylum grounds,	1,000
Finishing off the attic of one dining-room building,	5,000

[Resolves, chapter 104.]

\$51,200
State Colony.

Constructing a group of one-story buildings to accommodate 100 patients, with the necessary water supply and barns,	\$51,000
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[Acts, chapter 444, section 2.]

Purchase and installation of two new boilers and engine and a dynamo,	8,000
Furnishing and equipping new buildings,	5,000

[Resolves, chapter 88.]

\$64,000

Hospital for Epileptics.

Constructing a new building capable of accommodating 100 patients,	\$75,000
[Acts, chapter 444, section 2.]	
Furnishing new buildings,	5,000
[Resolves, chapter 86.]	
	<hr/> \$80,000

School for the Feeble-minded.

Constructing one-story buildings of wood for 50 patients at the Templeton colony,	\$14,000
Constructing, at Waltham, two dormitories to accommodate 200 inmates,	77,000
[Acts, chapter 444, section 2.]	
Construction of an additional story for the dynamo building, with fireproof drying room, and for fireproofing the west building and for altering and repairing the administration building,	8,000
Furnishing the wooden buildings at Templeton for 50 patients,	2,000
Furnishing the dormitories at Waltham,	8,000
Construction of a new barn,	3,000
Construction of a new shed,	300
Construction of an ice-house,	400
Construction of a silo,	300
[Resolves, chapter 85.]	
	<hr/> \$113,000

Foxborough State Hospital.

Constructing additional buildings and a central heating, lighting and power plant,	\$100,000
[Acts, chapter 444, section 2.]	
Repairing and painting the barn, stable, administration house and superintendent's house,	1,600
[Resolves, chapter 62.]	
	<hr/> \$101,600

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1905.

Insane.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$254,800
Number of patients provided for,	400
Average per capita cost,	\$627 50
Number of nurses provided for,	16
Average per capita cost,	\$237 50
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	217,505
Total,	<hr/> \$472,305

Feeble-minded.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$101,000
Number of patients provided for,	250
Average per capita cost,	\$404 00
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	12,000
Total,	\$113,000

Epileptic.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$40,000
Number of patients provided for,	50
Average per capita cost,	\$800 00

Inebriates.

Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	\$1,600
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All Classes.

Constructing, furnishing and equipping buildings for patients and nurses,	\$395,800
Number of patients provided for,	700
Average per capita cost,	\$560 00
Number of nurses provided for,	16
Average per capita cost,	\$237 50
Land, buildings for officers and employees and for administrative purposes, including furnishing and equipment, improvements and repairs,	231,105
Grand total,	\$626,905

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Relative to the support of voluntary patients in Boston Insane Hospital:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Nov. 1, 1904.

OWEN COPP, M.D., *Secretary, State Board of Insanity.*

DEAR SIR:—Your inquiry requires my opinion regarding the construction of Revised Laws, chapter 87, section 53, which provides that: “The superintendent or keeper of any hospital as aforesaid may receive and detain therein, as a boarder and patient, any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment and who makes written application therefor, but whose mental condition is not such

as to render it legal to grant a certificate of insanity in his case. Such boarder shall not be detained for more than three days after having given notice in writing of his intention or desire to leave such hospital."

Your specific inquiry is, whether a boarder and patient received under the provisions of this section is to be included under the term "patients," as used in Statutes of 1900, chapter 451, section 2, as amended by Statutes of 1903, chapter 321, which provides that "bills for the board, care and treatment of patients in said hospitals," from and after the first day of January, 1904, "at the rate of three dollars and twenty-five cents per week, or as hereafter fixed by the legislature, shall be paid by the Commonwealth, except the bills of patients who, or whose kindred bound by law to support such patients, are of sufficient ability to pay for such board, care and treatment. . . ." A person received as a patient and boarder under the provisions of Revised Laws, chapter 87, section 53, is not in any sense an insane person, and upon being admitted to an institution does not become subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. He is a boarder therein, and the State Board of Insanity, or any officer vested with authority over insane institutions or persons, can have no control over him. (See I. Opinions of the Attorneys-General, 283.)

I am of opinion, therefore, that a person so received and cared for does not come within the provisions of Statutes of 1900, chapter 451, or other statutes dealing with the care, custody and maintenance of insane persons, and that the expense of such person's support is not payable by the Commonwealth by reason of any liability imposed by statutes dealing with the care and support of insane persons.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PARKER,

Attorney-General.

Relative to the State's liability for the loss of valuables belonging to patients in State institutions : —

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Jan. 3, 1905.

OWEN COPP, M.D., *Executive Officer, State Board of Insanity.*

DEAR SIR:—In the absence of the Attorney-General, I beg to reply to your communication of December 22, in which you request an opinion whether or not a State institution is liable for the value of articles belonging to an inmate thereof, which may be mislaid or lost by an officer or employee of the institution.

In reply thereto, I have to advise you that in my opinion the Com-

monwealth cannot be made liable for the negligence of its officers, and is in no sense to be considered as an insurer of the property of inmates of charitable or penal institutions in the custody of the officers thereof. If liability attaches to any one for loss of such articles, it would probably attach to the officer who is negligent.

Very truly yours,

F. B. GREENHALGE,

Assistant Attorney-General.

THE STATE BOARD.

The termination of the service of Hon. Albert L. Harwood as a member of the Board is keenly regretted. The following resolution was adopted and spread upon its records:—

Resolved, That the members of the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity desire to give expression to the esteem in which they hold Hon. Albert L. Harwood, whose term of office expires the fifteenth of the present month.

It has been their privilege for the last five and a half years to have the benefit of his counsel in the important matters of legislation connected with the new Board of Insanity, in formulating new plans, and in discussing the many complicated problems which have met them at every turn.

They cordially testify to the rapidity with which legal knots have been untied by him, and to the great assistance his well-trained mind has been to their conferences.

He did most efficient work for the Board, he honored his position, and won the esteem of his associates. They will greatly miss his never-failing helpfulness in their deliberations, and the kindness and courtesy that distinguished their intercourse with him.

Twenty-eight Board meetings were held during the official year.

Twenty-two conferences with the trustees and superintendents of the different institutions were arranged, to promote harmonious action with relation to appropriations, construction and general policy.

Twenty-three visits of inspection to institutions were made by the Board, in addition to one hundred and fifty by the executive officer or his deputy.

Careful attention is paid to all complaints as to commitment, discharge or treatment of patients, whether originating with the latter or otherwise. Twenty-one special investigations were

made this year in regard to these and kindred matters relating to patients in institutions.

During the year a license to maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of insane persons has been granted by the Governor and Council, on the recommendation of the Board, to John Merrick Bemis, M.D., of Worcester.

In compliance with section 7, chapter 87 of the Revised Laws,

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

have been examined and approved by the Board, as follows : —

Taunton Hospital. — Feb. 1, 1905 : Addition to boiler house, provided for in section 2, chapter 323, Acts of 1904.

July 12, 1905 : Stable for farm horses, provided for in section 2, chapter 444, Acts of 1905.

July 12, 1905 : Alterations of and additions to rear center building, provided for in chapter 102, Resolves of 1905.

Aug. 9, 1905 : Raising the roof and constructing an additional story in the old boiler house, provided for in chapter 102, Resolves of 1905.

Westborough Hospital. — Oct. 12, 1904 : Casing for water tower, expenditure approved by Governor and Council.

June 14, 1905 : Pathological building, provided for in section 2, chapter 434, Acts of 1902, and section 2, chapter 323, Acts of 1904.

Worcester Asylum. — June 14, 1905 : Building for 100 disturbed men at Grafton Colony, provided for in section 2, chapter 444, Acts of 1905.

June 14, 1905 : One-story wooden building, Grafton Colony, provided for in section 2, chapter 444, Acts of 1905.

June 14, 1905 : Addition to dining room at the asylum, provided for in chapter 58, Resolves of 1904.

July 12, 1905 : Bridge over Boston & Albany Railroad tracks, provided for in chapter 84, Resolves of 1905.

Medfield Asylum. — Feb. 1, 1905 : Two one-story wooden pavilions, provided for in section 1, chapter 397, Acts of 1903.

March 15, 1905 : Addition to and improvements in the barn, provided for in section 1, chapter 409, Acts of 1902.

March 15, 1905 : Enlarging dining rooms and adding rooms for employees by finishing off attic of one dining room building, provided for in section 1, chapter 284, Acts of 1904.

State Colony. — May 10, 1905: Group of buildings for 100 patients, provided for in section 2, chapter 323, Acts of 1904.

June 14, 1905: Mechanics' building, provided for in section 2, chapter 323, Acts of 1904.

Hospital for Epileptics. — Aug. 9, 1905: Building for 100 male patients, provided for in section 2, chapter 444, Acts of 1905.

School for the Feeble-minded. — June 14, 1905: Addition to the bakery, to provide for a drying room for the laundry, provided for in section 2, chapter 414, Acts of 1903.

June 14, 1905: Two buildings at Waltham, to provide for 200 patients, provided for in section 2, chapter 444, Acts of 1905.

FINANCES.

Travelling and office expenses, \$3,845 00

Travelling expenses: —

Members of the Board, \$81 59

Owen Copp, \$106 64

Lowell F. Wentworth, 228 80

John E. Fish, 368 68

Francis B. Gardner, 198 36

Benjamin F. Ward, 208 36

Randolph V. King, 314 06

Paul A. Green, 44 80

Mabel G. Gragg, 220 29

Ella Heal, 15 00

————— \$1,704 99

Office expenses: —

Express, \$36 41

Extra service, 11 94

Miscellaneous, 27 52

Postage, 315 50

Printing and binding, 498 29

Publications, 174 75

Stationery and office supplies, 833 09

Telegrams and telephone, 160 92

————— \$2,058 42

Salaries of officers and employees, \$20,672 05

Owen Copp, M.D., secretary and executive officer, \$5,000 00

Lowell F. Wentworth, M.D., deputy executive

officer, 2,749 99

Sarah Chapman, first clerk, 1,000 00

Rebecca J. Greene, accountant, 700 00

Nellie F. Ball, clerk, 700 00

Clara L. Fitch, stenographer, 600 00

Salaries of officers and employees — *Concluded.*

Edith A. Stevens, clerk,	\$600 00
Alice M. Hornsey, clerk,	66 13
John E. Fish, medical visitor, family care,	1,800 00
Mabel G. Gragg, visitor, family care,	800 00
Francis B. Gardner, agent, support department,	1,725 00
Benjamin F. Ward, visitor, support department,	1,200 00
Randolph V. King, temporary visitor, support department,	1,034 26
Paul A. Green, visitor, support department,	296 67
Maude F. Freethy, clerk, support department,	600 00
Fred A. Hewey, transportation officer,	1,100 00
Ella Heal, transportation officer,	700 00

Transportation and medical examination, \$10,129 90

Travelling expenses of officers:—

Fred A. Hewey,	\$857 12
Ella Heal,	546 40
Mabel G. Gragg,	371 57
	————— \$1,775 09

Travelling expenses, patients,	6,869 70
Assistance,	1,412 68
Express,	39 31
Miscellaneous,	21 58
Telegrams and telephone,	11 54

Support of insane boarded out in families, \$28,763 47

Assistance,	\$22 50
Board,	28,252 50
Burial expenses,	45 00
Clothing,	148 94
Express,	4 95
Medical attendance,	224 92
Special nursing,	51 60
Telephone and telegrams,	70
Miscellaneous,	12 36

Total expenditures under control of the Board:—

Travelling and office expenses,	\$3,845 00
Salaries of officers and employees,	20,672 05
Transportation and medical examination of State paupers,	10,129 90
Support of insane paupers boarded out in families,	28,763 47
Support of insane persons boarded in almshouses,	7,042 40
Support of insane persons in the Boston Insane Hospital,	113,657 14
Support of State paupers in the Hospital Cottages for Children,	6,850 88
Printing annual report,	768 67
Reimbursement of small towns,	253 84

\$191,983 35

SUPPORT DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has been carried on as outlined in last year's report. Its agents have made during the year 93 visits to institutions, 1,351 visits to relatives and friends, and have taken and recorded 2,284 patients' histories.

Deportations by the United States Immigration Service or by this Board have resulted as tabulated on a later page of this report. Forty-two State charges were made private patients, and 7 others are pending. Of 9 such cases pending at the close of last year, 8 became private patients and the ninth reimbursing.

There were on Oct. 1, 1904, 474 reimbursing patients, and 187 were added during the year, making a total of 661. Of these, 7 became private patients during the year, 171 ceased to make payment, were discharged or died, so that on Oct. 1, 1905, there were 483 reimbursing patients, — an increase of 9 for the year.

Reimbursements during the year for the board of such patients, which were received by treasurers of institutions and this Board and paid to the State Treasurer prior to Oct. 1, 1905, amounted to \$72,750.93, distributed as follows: —

	From Jan. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1904.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.	Total Jan. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$4,797 67	\$13,001 43	\$17,799 10
Taunton Hospital, . . .	4,095 35	9,363 97	13,459 32
Northampton Hospital, . . .	4,319 15	9,065 00	13,384 15
Danvers Hospital, . . .	8,112 31	16,466 50	24,578 81
Westborough Hospital, . . .	3,913 11	9,030 61	12,943 72
Boston Insane Hospital, . . .	532 93	1,120 90	1,653 83
Worcester Asylum, . . .	1,993 00	4,701 28	6,694 28
Medfield Asylum, . . .	3,126 33	7,936 13	11,062 46
State Colony, . . .	14 00	236 78	250 78
State Hospital, . . .	50 40	242 94	293 34
Asylum for Insane Criminals, . . .	72 80	8 00	80 80
Hospital for Epileptics, . . .	380 26	1,014 05	1,394 31
Hospital Cottages, . . .	—	24 00	24 00
Family care, . . .	—	298 44	298 44
Almshouses, . . .	474 80	240 90	715 70
Totals, . . .	\$31,882 11	\$72,750 93	\$104,633 04

DEPORTATIONS.

During the year 304 cases were under investigation with reference to deportation, and were disposed of as follows:—

	STATE BOARD.			UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.			TOTALS.		
	Men.	Women.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Cases pending Oct. 1, 1904,	19	16	35	3	3	6	22	19	41
Since reported,	137	69	206	28	29	57	165	98	263
Total cases under investigation,	156	85	241	31	32	63	187	117	304
Deported,	83	40	123	22	23	45	105	63	168
Viz.: To other States,	43	17	60	-	-	-	43	17	60
To other countries,	40	23	63	22	23	45	62	46	108
Discharged,	16	8	24	2	1	3	18	9	27
Viz.: To care of friends,	12	8	20	2	1	3	14	9	23
From escape,	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Died,	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4	7
Withdrawn,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Viz.: Returned to penal institutions, Became United States cases,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rejected by United States Immigration Ser- vice,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Viz.: As unable to verify landing,	-	-	-	5	2	7	5	2	7
Expiration of time limit,	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	5
Became private patients,	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Became reimbursing patients,	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Became reimbursing patients,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dropped from further consideration,	5	4	9	-	-	-	5	4	9
Viz.: As not practicable to deport, As having no place to go,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
As having no place to go,	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6
Total cases closed,	115	56	171	30	27	57	145	83	228
Cases pending Oct. 1, 1905,	41	29	70	1	5	6	42	34	76
Viz.: Under sentence,	5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6
On visit,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Escaped,	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Not fit to leave institution,	16	21	37	-	2	2	16	23	39
Under investigation,	16	6	22	1	3	4	17	9	26

Since Oct. 1, 1898, 827 persons have been deported by the State Board. Of these, 16 reappeared once, 6 twice. Of those reappearing, 6 were in institutions Oct. 1, 1905.

TRANSFERERS.

Eight hundred and forty-eight patients have been transferred between institutions, family care and almshouses, according to the annexed tabulation : —

TRANSFERRED TO —	TRANSFERRED FROM —																			Aggregates.	
	Worcester Hos. al.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Danvers Hospital.	Westborough Hospital.	Boston Insane Hospital.	Insane Wards, State Hospital.	Worcester Asylum.	Medfield Asylum.	State Colony.	Hospital for Epileptics.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Foxborough State Hospital.	Hospital Cottages for Children.	Total Public Institutions.	McLean Hospital.	Other Private Hospitals.	Total Private Institutions.	Family Care.		Almshouses.
Worcester Hospital,	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	4	—	4	3	—	19
Taunton Hospital,	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	11	—	27
Northampton Hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	3	91	95
Danvers Hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	4	1	5	8	—	17
Westborough Hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	1	5	1	—	27
Boston Insane Hospital,	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	12	—	20
Insane wards, State Hospital,	—	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	45
Worcester Asylum,	30	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	1	99	136
Medfield Asylum,	—	30	41	—	—	21	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	121	—	—	4	1	22	163
State Colony,	30	25	97	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	—	—	—	1	—	9
Hospital for Epileptics,	—	1	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Foxborough State Hospital,	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50
Hospital Cottages for Children,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total public institutions,	96	89	145	42	5	55	9	3	11	4	4	3	—	1	467	8	1	9	46	212	734
McLean Hospital,	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other private hospitals,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	5
Total private institutions,	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	2	—	—	10
Family care,	19	25	9	12	21	1	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	2	104
Aggregates,	117	116	154	54	28	58	21	4	13	4	4	3	—	1	577	9	2	11	46	214	848

THE ALLEGED INSANE, FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC IN
ALMSHOUSES AND IN THE COMMUNITY.

The tentative arrangement with the State Board of Charity relative to the visitation of alleged insane, feeble-minded or epileptic persons who may be cared for in almshouses or private families and are supported by cities or towns or the State, as set forth in last year's report, has continued. A medical officer of the Board has made during the year nine visits to almshouses to investigate special cases therein. As a result, the Board has recommended to overseers of the poor the commitment of two insane inmates to hospitals and one feeble-minded inmate to the School for the Feeble-minded, and the commitments were made.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. JELLY,
CHARLES R. CODMAN,
JAMES B. AYER,
SEWARD W. JONES,
MICHAEL J. O'MEARA,

State Board of Insanity.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE I. — *Valuation of State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1905.*

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.				PERSONAL ESTATE.		
	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Total Valuation.	Value.	Increase for the Year.	Total Valuation, — Real and Personal.
Insane hospitals: —							
Worcester,	411.54	\$155,300 00	\$1,340,108 00	\$1,495,408 00	\$214,100 79	\$15,162 44	\$1,709,508 79
Taunton,	300.00	47,600 00	537,600 00	585,200 00	153,772 18	18,080 54	738,972 18
Northampton,	511.00	56,900 00	666,750 00	723,650 00	105,472 12	6,587 13	829,122 12
Danvers,	457.00	44,275 00	1,553,322 86	1,597,597 86	238,075 52	433 63	1,835,673 38
Westborough,	543.00	43,050 00	740,875 00	783,925 00	143,391 59	21,777 03	927,316 59
Totals,	2,262.54	\$347,125 00	\$4,838,655 86	\$5,185,780 86	\$854,812 20	\$62,040 77	\$6,040,593 06
Insane asylums: —							
Worcester,	749.39	\$213,849 00	\$470,000 00	\$683,849 00	\$97,213 84	\$31,680 39	\$781,062 84
Medford,	468.00	25,578 73	1,374,293 00	1,399,871 73	215,378 71	52,472 43	1,615,250 44
State Colony,	1,581.51	42,804 00	270,472 00	313,276 00	33,302 62	14,363 63	346,578 62
Totals,	2,798.90	\$282,231 73	\$2,114,765 00	\$2,396,996 73	\$345,895 17	\$98,516 45	\$2,742,891 90
Hospitals and asylums,	5,061.44	\$629,356 73	\$6,953,420 86	\$7,582,777 59	\$1,200,707 37	\$160,557 22	\$8,783,484 96
Miscellaneous: —							
State Hospital,†	592.75	\$52,065 00	\$822,650 00	\$874,715 00	\$298,395 25	\$18,101 91	\$1,173,110 25
State Farm,†	1,077.75	58,257 50	814,200 00	872,457 50	266,425 88	13,955 30	1,138,883 38
Hospital for Epileptics,	568.00	31,613 00	340,985 40	372,598 40	141,566 03	107 13	514,164 43
Foxborough State Hospital,	106.00	16,500 00	175,200 00	191,700 00	42,561 42	4,262 82	234,261 42
School for the Feeble-minded,	1,818.00	69,000 00	539,850 47	608,850 47	103,837 02	11,517 96	712,687 49
Totals,	4,162.50	\$227,435 50	\$2,692,885 87	\$2,920,321 37	\$852,785 60	\$47,945 12	\$3,773,106 97
Aggregates,	9,223.94	\$856,792 23	\$9,648,306 73	\$10,503,098 96	\$2,053,492 97	\$208,502 34	\$12,556,591 93
Totals,							\$1,027,068 52

* Decrease.

† Includes all departments.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE II. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1905.*

INSTITUTIONS.	PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.		CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIAL.		FURNISHINGS.		FUEL.		MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTALS.	
	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.
Insane hospitals:—												
Worcester,	\$1,302 81	\$582 99*	\$3,503 18	\$644 12	\$83,924 21	\$526 24	\$6,922 50	\$2,780 60	—	\$135 00*	\$6,922 50	\$2,645 60
Taunton,	3,015 49	1,583 35	12,157 54	4,942 47	62,457 06	3,774 25	4,000 00	200 00*	—	—	4,000 00	200 00*
Northampton,	10,665 29	3,024 63	5,457 56	494 27	38,475 62	3,136 89	5,638 50	2,459 60*	—	—	5,638 50	2,459 60*
Danvers,	5,314 68	497 76	3,526 67	882 35*	80,563 92	2,205 89	7,172 30	10,619 70*	—	—	7,172 30	10,619 70*
Westborough,	6,039 12	1,928 30	1,880 92	43 69*	55,188 87	168 22	402 50	2,984 98*	—	—	402 50	2,984 98*
Totals,	\$32,337 36	\$6,451 05	\$26,525 87	\$5,154 82	\$330,609 68	\$9,811 40	\$24,135 80	\$13,483 68*	—	\$135 00*	\$24,135 80	\$13,618 68*
Insane asylums:—												
Worcester,	\$1,359 93	\$269 65*	\$4,408 35	\$80 01*	\$27,700 00	\$2,200 00	\$6,139 00	\$2,499 37	—	—	\$6,139 00	\$2,499 37
Medfield,	2,931 15	1,300 21*	10,458 52	642 39*	89,373 71	3,525 14	990 25	2,550 25*	—	—	990 25	2,550 25*
State Colony,	881 84	73 95*	171 48	111 52*	14,496 57	7,254 63	2,200 21	1,868 21	\$245 92	\$124 08*	2,446 13	1,744 13
Totals,	\$5,172 92	\$1,643 81*	\$15,038 35	\$833 92*	\$131,570 28	\$12,979 77	\$9,329 46	\$1,817 33	\$245 92	\$124 08*	\$9,575 38	\$1,693 25
Hospitals and asylums,	\$37,510 31	\$4,807 24	\$41,564 22	\$4,320 90	\$462,179 96	\$22,791 17	\$33,455 26	\$11,666 35*	\$245 92	\$259 08*	\$33,711 18	\$11,925 43*
Miscellaneous:—												
State Hospital,†	\$4,829 43	\$1,153 31*	\$10,934 60	\$147 60*	\$111,143 48	\$3,201 20	\$17,265 00	\$3,510 60	—	—	\$17,265 00	\$3,510 60
State Farm,†	9,012 55	1,180 93*	37,251 16	5,165 62	70,455 59	3,668 45	5,647 50	1,667 50*	—	—	5,647 50	1,667 50*
Hospital for Epileptics,	1,983 04	468 20	4,105 88	1,490 53*	47,603 43	5,501 79	11,166 87	2,044 08*	\$398 90	\$186 60	11,565 77	1,857 43*
Foxborough State Hospital,	625 13	732 73*	1,478 95	253 34	15,649 97	832 87*	4,804 50	1,274 58	478 81	478 81	5,273 31	1,753 39
School for the Feeble-minded,	974 29	395 48	4,551 00	638 00	46,845 38	1,455 38	7,443 61	1,553 63*	—	—	7,443 61	1,553 63*
Totals,	\$17,424 44	\$2,153 29*	\$58,421 59	\$4,538 83	\$291,697 85	\$12,993 95	\$46,417 48	\$780 03*	\$877 71	\$665 41	\$47,295 19	\$114 62*
Aggregates,	\$54,934 75	\$2,653 95	\$99,985 81	\$8,859 73	\$753,877 81	\$35,785 12	\$79,882 74	\$12,446 38*	\$1,123 63	\$406 33	\$81,006 37	\$12,040 05*

* Decrease.

† Includes all departments.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE II. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1905* — Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.				TOTALS.		LIVE STOCK.		PRODUCE.	
	MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL FIXTURES.		MISCELLANEOUS.		Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.
	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.						
Insane hospitals:—										
Worcester,	\$54,306 62	\$19,483 39	\$1,550 00	\$145 00	\$55,856 62	\$19,628 39	\$15,240 00	\$108 00	\$10,270 70	\$6,797 83*
Taunton,	37,000 00	—	—	—	37,000 00	—	14,268 80	3,639 45	5,967 25	2,808 08
Northampton,	17,750 00	—	—	—	17,750 00	—	12,102 00	2,798 25	10,301 90	438 47*
Danvers,	95,047 36	5,133 86	—	—	95,047 36	5,133 86	15,117 25	1,522 00	12,468 50	314 00*
Westborough,	43,664 15	18,850 10	2,288 01	1,069 70	45,950 16	19,919 80	12,293 00	37 50*	11,019 17	1,652 60
Totals,	\$247,768 13	\$43,471 85	\$3,836 01	\$1,214 70	\$251,604 14	\$44,686 55	\$69,026 05	\$5,090 20	\$50,027 52	\$3,039 62*
Insane asylums:—										
Worcester,	\$40,000 00	\$25,297 00	—	—	\$40,000 00	\$25,297 00	\$6,899 42	\$1,168 42	\$4,602 67	\$488 55
Medford,	85,477 60	52,082 03	\$647 53	\$647 53	86,125 13	52,679 56	15,321 00	2,985 50	2,651 25	65 67*
State Colony,	2,627 75	117 75	1,190 32	302 07	3,818 07	419 82	5,724 50	2,763 50	2,689 90	1,010 40
Totals,	\$128,105 35	\$77,446 78	\$1,837 85	\$949 60	\$129,943 20	\$78,396 38	\$27,944 92	\$6,917 42	\$9,943 82	\$1,433 28
Hospitals and asylums,	\$375,873 48	\$120,918 63	\$5,673 86	\$2,164 30	\$381,547 34	\$123,082 93	\$96,970 97	\$15,007 62	\$59,971 34	\$1,656 34*
Miscellaneous:—										
State Hospital,†	\$114,078 94	\$10,844 69	—	—	\$114,078 94	\$10,844 69	\$16,615 75	\$2,455 30	\$9,572 85	\$714 50*
State Farm,†	88,555 00	4,800 00	—	—	88,555 00	4,800 00	17,279 25	1,190 50	21,994 45	279 51
Hospital for Epileptics,	44,537 92	202 11	\$1,152 30	\$260 31*	45,690 22	58 20*	10,063 70	871 70	7,160 20	3,244 82*
Foxborough State Hospital,	1,161 52	525 33*	370 21	314 26	1,381 73	211 07*	4,610 00	180 65	2,084 65	74 46*
School for the Feeble-minded,	20,632 60	11,440 87	1,500 00	1,500 00	22,132 60	12,940 87	9,152 50	2,200 59	5,132 38	675 73
Totals,	\$268,965 98	\$26,562 34	\$3,022 51	\$1,553 95	\$271,988 49	\$28,116 29	\$57,751 20	\$6,898 74	\$45,944 53	\$3,078 54*
Aggregates,	\$644,839 46	\$147,480 97	\$8,696 37	\$3,718 25	\$653,535 83	\$151,199 22	\$154,722 17	\$21,906 36	\$105,915 87	\$4,734 88

* Decrease.

† Includes all departments.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE II. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1905* — Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	FARM, STABLE AND GROUNDS — Cont.				TOTALS.	
	CARRIAGES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		MISCELLANEOUS.		Amount.	Increase.
	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.		
I insane hospitals: —						
Worcester,	\$6,208 80	\$2,023 70*	\$1,395 80	\$1,040 80	\$33,115 30	\$7,672 73*
Taunton,	8,800 94	34 66*	575 00	575 00	29,611 99	7,047 87
Northampton,	3,200 00	—	—	—	25,603 90	2,359 78
Danvers,	6,284 05	992 70	2,460 82	564 77	36,430 62	2,765 47
Westborough,	4,532 55	521 20	2,201 11	133 39	30,070 83	2,269 69
Totals,	\$29,146 34	\$544 46*	\$6,632 73	\$2,313 96	\$154,832 64	\$6,770 08
I insane asylums: —						
Worcester,	\$3,832 94	\$317 94	—	—	\$15,335 03	\$1,974 91
Medfield,	3,975 00	26 72	\$1,390 38	\$2,252 45*	23,337 63	694 10
State Colony,	2,309 35	939 15	400 00	284 00	11,123 75	4,997 05
Totals,	\$10,167 29	\$1,253 81	\$1,790 38	\$1,968 45*	\$49,846 41	\$7,666 06
Hospitals and asylums,	\$39,313 63	\$739 35	\$3,423 11	\$345 51	\$204,679 05	\$14,438 14
Miscellaneous: —						
State Hospital,†	\$8,133 46	\$149 43*	—	—	\$34,322 06	\$1,591 37
State Farm,†	14,826 00	1,669 87	—	—	54,109 70	3,139 88
Hospital for Epileptics,	4,255 97	218 97	—	—	21,479 87	2,154 15*
Foxborough State Hospital,	3,828 12	97 30	\$396 23	\$191 78	11,149 00	395 27
School for the Feeble-minded,	5,338 46	264 18	300 00	116 00*	19,923 34	3,024 50
Totals,	\$36,392 01	\$2,100 89	\$896 23	\$75 78	\$140,983 97	\$6,996 87
Aggregates,	\$75,705 64	\$2,840 24	\$9,319 34	\$421 29	\$345,663 02	\$20,433 01

* Decrease.

† Includes all departments.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE II. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1905 — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL VALUA- TION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.		PRIVATE FUNDS.	
	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.	Amount.	Increase.
Insane hospitals:—						
Worcester,	\$13,476 17	\$26 19*	\$214,100 79	\$15,162 44	\$8,462 31	\$104 51*
Taunton,	5,530 10	932 60	153,772 18	18,080 54	—	—
Northampton,	1,881 25	31 25	105,472 12	6,587 13	—	—
Danvers,	10,019 97	1,328 20	238,075 52	433 63	—	—
Westborough,	3,859 19	519 69	143,391 59	21,777 03	—	—
Totals,	\$34,766 68	\$2,755 55	\$854,812 20	\$62,040 77	\$8,462 31	\$104 51*
Insane asylums:—						
Worcester,	\$2,221 53	\$58 77	\$97,213 84	\$31,680 39	—	—
Medfield,	2,162 32	66 48	215,378 71	52,472 43	—	—
State Colony,	364 78	133 47	33,302 62	14,363 63	—	—
Totals,	\$4,748 63	\$258 72	\$345,895 17	\$98,516 45	—	—
Hospitals and asylums,	\$39,515 31	\$3,044 27	\$1,200,707 37	\$160,557 22	\$8,462 31	\$104 51*
Miscellaneous:—						
State Hospital,†	\$5,821 74	\$254 96	\$298,395 25	\$18,101 91	—	—
State Farm,†	1,394 38	179 78	266,425 88	13,955 30	—	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	9,137 82	302 50*	141,566 03	107 13	—	—
Foxborough State Hospital,	6,753 33	3,557 49	42,561 42	4,262 82	—	—
School for the Feeble-minded,	1,866 80	5,102 64*	103,837 02	11,517 96	\$65,968 91	\$47 16
Totals,	\$24,974 07	\$1,432 91*	\$852,785 60	\$47,945 12	\$65,968 91	\$47 16
Aggregates,	\$64,489 38	\$1,611 36	\$2,053,492 97	\$208,502 34	\$74,431 22	\$57 35*

* Decrease.

† Includes all departments.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

TABLE III. — *General Statement as to Special Appropriations, exclusive of Maintenance, Oct. 1, 1905.*

EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1905.						
INSTITUTIONS.	Whole Amount appropriated.	NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS				
		Land.	For Patients and Nurses.	For Farm and Stable.	For All Other Purposes.	Total Buildings and Additions.
Insane hospitals:—						
Worcester,	\$95,500 00	—	—	—	\$13,692 95	\$13,692 95
Taunton,	250,805 00	\$4,500 00	\$15,106 24	\$1,122 56	23,196 46	39,425 26
Northampton,	114,800 00	5,050 00	51,311 13	1,146 73	—	52,457 86
Danvers,	150,000 00	—	1,236 29	—	318 50	1,554 79
Westborough,	200,050 00	—	40,476 03	—	9,753 91	50,229 94
Totals,	\$820,155 00	\$9,550 00	\$108,129 69	\$2,268 29	\$46,961 82	\$157,360 80
Insane asylums:—						
Worcester,	\$416,500 00	—	\$86,680 84	—	\$21,719 86	\$108,410 70
Medfield,	444,200 00	\$178 73	85,217 68	\$5,862 93	91,080 61	91,080 61
State Colony,	427,450 00	800 00	59,602 01	1,003 72	29,323 77	89,929 50
Totals,	\$1,288,150 00	\$978 73	\$231,510 53	\$6,866 65	\$51,043 63	\$289,420 81
Hospitals and asylums,	\$2,108,305 00	\$10,528 73	\$339,640 22	\$9,135 94	\$98,005 45	\$446,781 61
Miscellaneous:—						
State Hospital (Insane),	\$60,000 00	—	\$21,589 90	—	—	\$21,589 90
State Farm (insane),	100,000 00	—	36,496 97	—	—	36,496 97
Hospital for Epileptics,	149,640 00	—	8,160 34	—	—	8,160 34
Foxborough State Hospital,	171,000 00	—	—	—	—	—
School for the Feeble-minded,	382,500 00	—	39,142 78	\$1,941 64	\$10,165 79	51,250 21
Totals,	\$863,140 00	—	\$105,389 99	\$1,941 64	\$10,165 79	\$117,497 42
Aggregates,	\$2,971,445 00	\$10,528 73	\$445,030 21	\$11,077 58	\$108,171 24	\$564,279 03

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

TABLE III. — *General Statement as to Special Appropriations, exclusive of Maintenance, Oct. 1, 1905 — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.		EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1905 — Con.					Expended to Date.	Balance at End of the Year.
		Water Supply, Sewerage, Central Heating and Electric Lighting.	Repairs and Minor Improve-ments.	Furnishing and Equip- ping.	Total Expenditures for the Year.			
Insane hospitals :—								
Worcester, . . . . .	.	\$21,227 11	\$3,572 83	—	\$33,492 89	\$81,078 51	\$14,421 49
Taunton, . . . . .	.	18,296 40	7,367 14	\$4,258 90	73,847 70	192,491 80	68,313 20
Northampton, . . . . .	.	—	1,805 29	2,713 17	62,026 32	102,044 32	12,755 68
Danvers, . . . . .	.	—	4,536 38	499 03	6,590 20	131,314 52	27,685 48
Westborough, . . . . .	.	8,128 14	778 05	3,832 72	62,968 85	181,734 63	18,315 37
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$47,651 65	\$18,059 69	\$11,303 82	\$243,925 96	\$678,663 78	\$141,491 22
Insane asylums :—								
Worcester, . . . . .	.	\$22,071 13	\$16,295 83	\$22,316 21	\$169,593 87	\$276,753 64	\$139,746 36
Medfield, . . . . .	.	70,235 45	35,681 00	—	197,175 79	355,273 41	88,926 59
State Colony, . . . . .	.	18,249 59	—	6,361 54	115,340 63	319,067 63	108,382 37
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$110,556 17	\$51,976 83	\$29,177 75	\$482,110 29	\$951,094 68	\$337,055 32
Hospitals and asylums,		\$158,207 82	\$70,036 52	\$40,481 57	\$726,036 25	\$1,629,758 46	\$478,546 54	
Miscellaneous :—								
State Hospital (Insane), . . . . .	.	—	—	—	\$21,589 90	\$40,942 00	\$19,058 00
State Farm (Insane), . . . . .	.	—	—	—	36,496 97	96,324 88	3,675 12
Hospital for Epileptics, . . . . .	.	\$774 37	\$5,219 68	\$274 98	14,429 37	77,292 19	72,347 81
Foxborough State Hospital, . . . . .	.	—	2,052 69	—	2,052 69	71,000 00	100,000 00
School for the Feeble-minded, . . . . .	.	11,853 74	194 80	2,865 29	66,164 04	260,857 56	121,642 44
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$12,628 11	\$7,467 17	\$3,140 27	\$140,732 97	\$546,416 63	\$316,723 37
Aggregates,		\$170,835 93	\$77,503 69	\$43,621 84	\$866,769 22	\$2,176,175 09	\$795,269 91	

TABLE IV. — Receipts available for Maintenance of the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

INSTITUTIONS.		RECEIPTS PAID TO STATE TREASURER.					
		Balance in State Treasury Oct. 1, 1904.	Maintenance Appropriations.	Reimburse- ments.	From Cities and Towns.	From Individuals.	Soldiers' Relief.
Insane hospitals :—							
Worcester, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$93,937 30	\$187,867 68	\$13,190 61	\$2,286 54	\$50,470 10	—
Taunton, . . . . .	. . . . .	60,509 04	161,958 00	9,347 21	2,221 09	19,235 20	—
Northampton, . . . . .	. . . . .	54,166 14*	123,061 59	9,096 67	118 86	31,180 46	\$169 46
Danvers, . . . . .	. . . . .	135,210 81†	211,860 89	17,388 60	330 13	34,558 96	—
Westborough, . . . . .	. . . . .	71,137 88†	135,315 77	8,837 73	1,924 45	40,915 25	—
Totals, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$414,961 17	\$820,063 93	\$57,860 82	\$6,881 07	\$176,359 97	\$169 46
Insane asylums :—							
Worcester, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$62,266 70	\$132,072 32	\$7,116 78	\$384 41	—	—
Medfield, . . . . .	. . . . .	204,443 37	235,693 13	7,901 93	126 80	—	—
State Colony, . . . . .	. . . . .	14,679 08	51,950 00	236 78	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$281,389 15	\$419,715 45	\$15,255 49	\$511 21	—	—
Hospitals and asylums,		\$696,350 32	\$1,239,779 38	\$73,116 31	\$7,392 28	\$176,359 97	\$169 46
Miscellaneous :—							
State Hospital,†	. . . . .	—	\$206,558 97	—	—	—	—
State Farm,†	. . . . .	—	214,006 20	—	—	—	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	. . . . .	\$34,277 78	50,924 83	\$1,027 37	\$26,646 68	\$6,150 44	\$169 46
Foxborough State Hospital,	. . . . .	20,663 19§	26,446 00	—	16,139 32	1,488 14	—
School for the Feeble-minded,	. . . . .	28,532 88†	90,908 00	—	61,439 69	13,849 16||	—
Totals, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$83,473 85	\$618,844 00	\$1,027 37	\$104,225 69	\$26,487 74	\$169 46
Aggregates,		\$779,824 17	\$1,858,623 38	\$74,143 68	\$111,617 97	\$202,847 71	\$338 92

* \$221.43 less than balance reported in 1904, error.

† October, 1904, balance plus difference September, 1904, and 1905, bills.

‡ Includes all departments.

§ October, 1904, balance less difference September, 1904, and 1905, bills.

|| Includes New England beneficiaries.

RECEIPTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

RECEIPTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE IV. — Receipts available for Maintenance of the State Institutions, etc. — Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS PAID TO STATE TREASURER — Con.			Total Maintenance Funds in State Treasury.	Other Receipts on Account of the Institution (not available).
	Income from Sales, etc.	All Other Sources.	Total Payments to State Treasurer.		
Insane hospitals:—					
Worcester,	\$7,697 22	-	\$73,644 47	\$355,449 45	-
Taunton,	6,162 34	-	36,965 84	289,432 88	-
Northampton,	3,487 42	-	44,052 87	221,280 60	-
Danvers,	4,285 37	-	56,563 06	403,634 76	-
Westborough,	3,797 59	-	55,475 02	261,923 67	-
Totals,	\$25,429 94	-	\$266,701 26	\$1,501,726 36	-
Insane asylums:—					
Worcester,	\$1,974 51	-	\$9,475 70	\$203,814 72	-
Medfield,	3,196 96	-	11,225 69	451,362 19	-
State Colony,	95 36	-	332 14	66,961 22	-
Totals,	\$5,266 83	-	\$21,033 53	\$722,138 13	-
Hospitals and asylums,	\$30,696 77	-	\$287,734 79	\$2,223,864 49	-
Miscellaneous:—					
State Hospital,*	-	-	-	\$206,558 97	\$1,004 48
State Farm,*	-	-	-	214,006 20	12,522 94
Hospital for Epileptics,	\$1,423 06	\$2,675 41†	\$38,092 42	153,295 03	-
Foxborough State Hospital,	6,732 33†	-	24,359 79	71,468 98	-
School for the Feeble-minded,	1,043 73	2,461 90§	83,794 48	203,235 36	-
Totals,	\$9,199 12	\$5,137 31	\$148,246 69	\$848,564 54	\$13,527 42
Aggregates,	\$39,895 89	\$5,137 31	\$433,981 48	\$3,072,429 03	\$13,527 42

* Includes all departments.

† Old hospital balance.

‡ Includes \$6,430.50 income from industries.

§ Income from invested funds.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE V. — *Expenditures from Maintenance Funds of the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

INSTITUTIONS.		Salaries, Wages and Labor on Pay Roll.	Food.	Clothing and Clothing Material.	Furnish- ings.	HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.		
						Fuel.	Other Expendi- tures.	Total.
Insane hospitals: —								
Worcester, . . . . .	.	\$91,823 49	\$78,186 12	\$10,898 27	\$8,597 60	\$24,472 08	\$6,672 31	\$81,144 39
Taunton, . . . . .	.	79,662 31	57,021 78	5,866 31	10,646 64	16,001 72	7,619 94	23,621 66
Northampton, . . . . .	.	49,989 81	44,326 48	4,693 64	5,802 89	11,512 13	709 19	12,221 32
Danvers, . . . . .	.	88,879 11	60,411 25	8,786 52	9,572 88	11,980 66	281 55	12,262 21
Westborough, . . . . .	.	70,535 13	49,263 27	5,335 93	7,509 86	12,118 77	922 31	13,041 08
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$380,489 85	\$289,238 90	\$35,579 67	\$42,189 87	\$76,085 36	\$16,205 30	\$92,280 66
Insane asylums: —								
Worcester, . . . . .	.	\$45,529 40	\$39,100 27	\$6,682 79	\$7,546 83	\$10,939 45	\$395 60	\$11,335 05
Medfield, . . . . .	.	92,938 75	74,271 97	16,728 97	7,274 95	15,889 65	1,411 06	17,300 71
State Colony, . . . . .	.	16,278 26	7,464 36	1,826 26	2,276 69	7,586 07	329 30	7,915 37
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$154,746 41	\$120,836 60	\$25,238 02	\$17,098 47	\$34,415 17	\$2,135 96	\$36,551 13
Hospitals and asylums,								
	.	\$535,236 26	\$410,075 50	\$60,817 69	\$59,288 34	\$110,500 53	\$18,341 26	\$128,841 79
Miscellaneous: —								
State Hospital,* . . . . .	.	\$51,904 56	\$55,049 32	\$11,169 19	\$8,360 89	\$25,729 71	\$816 58	\$26,546 29
State Farm,* . . . . .	.	55,375 50	64,756 26	21,255 79	6,170 47	18,243 11	1,748 94	19,992 05
Hospital for Epileptics, . . . . .	.	45,168 71	26,130 57	3,823 15	6,259 22	9,752 63	1,138 46	10,891 09
Foxborough State Hospital, . . . . .	.	17,656 27	9,168 25	1,117 43	1,551 30	7,410 45	278 90	7,689 35
School for the Feeble-minded, . . . . .	.	65,308 76	42,429 32	5,767 26	6,830 70	11,549 71	520 69	12,070 40
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$235,413 80	\$198,133 72	\$43,135 82	\$29,172 58	\$72,685 61	\$4,503 57	\$77,189 18
Aggregates,								
	.	\$770,650 06	\$608,209 22	\$103,953 51	\$88,400 92	\$483,186 14	\$22,844 83	\$206,030 97

* Includes all departments.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE V. — *Expenditures from Maintenance Funds of the State Institutions, etc., Sept. 30, 1905* — Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Freight, Expressage and Transportation.	Water.	Funeral Expenses, returning Escaped Patients, printing Annual Report.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditures for Maintenance.	Specialty Authorized Expenditures from Maintenance Funds.
Insane hospitals: —								
Worcester,	\$22,497 99	\$17,270 40	\$304 96	\$3,925 91	\$867 58	\$10,879 19	\$276,395 90	\$19,288 06
Taunton,	12,150 07	25,891 24	755 46	2,917 92	362 75	10,466 18	229,361 32	258 90
Northampton,	7,799 56	13,112 37	1,403 43	2,387 13	228 73	6,619 65	148,185 01	6,855 29
Danvers,	21,102 03	23,900 20	3,725 79	—	237 97	13,060 98	241,968 94	7,696 57
Westborough,	16,025 04	12,896 38	7,366 72	149 54	593 22	8,908 27	191,684 44	8,128 14
Totals,	\$79,574 89	\$93,070 59	\$13,556 36	\$9,380 50	\$2,290 25	\$49,934 27	\$1,087,595 61	\$42,226 96
Insane asylums: —								
Worcester,	\$5,210 48	\$4,475 61	\$201 63	\$1,098 28	\$238 21	\$5,344 24	\$126,762 79	\$714 96
Medfield,	11,499 25	16,109 16	10,198 90	—	559 49	10,032 73	256,914 88	31,005 02
State Colony,	4,698 21	4,144 59	531 07	—	113 31	2,396 09	47,644 21	—
Totals,	\$21,407 94	\$24,729 36	\$10,931 60	\$1,098 28	\$911 01	\$17,773 06	\$431,321 88	\$31,719 98
Hospitals and asylums,	\$100,982 63	\$117,799 95	\$24,487 96	\$10,478 78	\$3,201 26	\$67,707 33	\$1,518,917 49	\$73,946 94
Miscellaneous: —								
State Hospital,*	\$15,839 79	\$8,404 92	\$11,260 50	\$376 55	\$894 57	\$16,152 39	\$206,558 97	—
State Farm,*	7,573 15	19,200 72	3,347 96	—	250 56	16,083 74	214,006 20	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	7,313 72	6,773 38	1,152 05	955 49	235 80	6,984 05	115,680 23	\$5,521 68
Foxborough State Hospital,	4,483 20	5,259 89	1,883 04	1,000 00	942 27	5,166 99	54,917 99	1,600 00
School for the Feeble-minded,	15,165 50	11,174 38	1,997 51	1,777 06	315 62	8,605 97	171,442 48	—
Totals,	\$50,375 36	\$50,813 29	\$18,641 06	\$4,109 10	\$2,638 82	\$52,993 14	\$762,615 87	\$6,819 68
Aggregates,	\$151,357 99	\$168,613 24	\$43,129 02	\$14,587 88	\$5,840 08	\$120,700 47	\$2,281,533 36	\$80,766 62

* Includes all departments.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE V. — *Expenditures from Maintenance Funds of the State Institutions, etc., Sept. 30, 1905 — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.		Total Expenditures from Maintenance Funds.	Balance of Maintenance Appropriation lapsing Jan. 1, 1905.	Total Maintenance Funds in State Treasury.	Balance of Maintenance Funds in State Treasury Oct. 1, 1905.	Cash on Hand payable to State Treasurer.	Total Balance of Maintenance Funds Oct. 1, 1905.	Balance of Specially Authorized Appropriations from Maintenance Funds	Balance available for Maintenance Oct. 1, 1905.
Insane hospitals:—									
Worcester,	.	\$295,683 96	—	\$355,449 45	\$59,765 49	\$6,021 29	\$65,786 78	\$14,407 65	\$51,379 13
Taunton,	.	223,620 22	—	259,432 88	29,812 66	1,185 71	30,998 37	6,774 20	24,224 17
Northampton,	.	155,040 30	—	221,280 60	66,240 30	2,530 19	68,770 49	6,944 71	61,825 78
Danvers,	.	249,665 51	—	403,634 76	153,969 25	2,331 12	156,300 37	17,341 73	138,958 64
Westborough,	.	199,812 58	—	261,923 67	62,116 09	3,774 52	65,890 61	—	65,890 61
Totals,	.	\$1,129,822 57	—	\$1,501,726 36	\$371,903 79	\$15,842 83	\$387,746 62	\$45,468 29	\$342,278 33
Insane asylums:—									
Worcester,	.	\$127,477 75	—	\$203,814 72	\$76,336 97	\$155 73	\$76,492 70	\$13,285 04	\$63,207 66
Medfield,	.	287,919 90	—	451,362 19	112,918 53*	532 19	113,450 72	42,077 73	71,372 99
State Colony,	.	47,644 21	—	66,961 22	17,054 06	—	17,054 06	—	17,054 06
Totals,	.	\$463,041 86	—	\$722,138 13	\$206,309 56	\$687 92	\$206,997 48	\$55,362 77	\$151,634 71
Hospitals and asylums,		\$1,592,864 43	\$53,427 02	\$2,223,864 49	\$578,213 35	\$16,530 75	\$594,744 10	\$100,831 06	\$493,913 04
Miscellaneous:—									
State Hospital,†	.	\$206,558 97	—	\$206,558 97	—	—	—	—	—
State Farm,†	.	214,006 20	—	214,006 20	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	.	120,909 81	—	153,295 03	\$29,940 15	\$2,863 27†	\$32,803 42	\$741 81	\$32,061 61
Foxborough State Hospital,	.	60,239 99§	—	71,468 98	11,228 99	3,110 56	14,339 55	1,000 00	14,339 55
School for the Feeble-minded,	.	171,442 48	—	203,235 36	31,792 88	1,554 48	33,347 36	—	32,347 36
Totals,	.	\$773,157 55	—	\$848,564 54	\$72,962 02	\$7,528 31	\$80,490 33	\$1,741 81	\$78,748 52
Aggregates,	.	\$2,366,021 98	\$53,427 02	\$3,072,429 03	\$651,175 37	\$24,059 06	\$675,234 43	\$102,572 87	\$572,661 56

* Includes \$640.31 unexpended cash advanced.

† Includes \$2,444.97 balance of cash advanced on hand.

† Includes all departments.

§ Includes \$3,722 expended for industries.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE VI. — Resources and Liabilities of State Institutions on Account of Maintenance, Oct. 1, 1905.

INSTITUTIONS.	RESOURCES.					
	Cash on Hand October 1, payable to State Treasurer.	Balance of Maintenance Funds with State Treasurer.	BILLS DUE FOR SUPPORT OF PATIENTS.			Total Resources.
			From Cities and Towns.	From Individuals.	From Soldiers', Relief.	
Insane hospitals : —						
Worcester,	\$6,021 29	\$59,765 49	\$42 71	\$13,009 02	\$3,354 06	\$82,692 57
Taunton,	1,185 71	29,812 66	—	9,473 95	—	40,472 32
Northampton,	2,530 19	66,240 39	—	16,310 03	42 71	85,123 23
Danvers,	2,331 12	153,969 25	210 79	7,238 05	—	163,749 21
Westborough,	3,774 52	62,116 09	42 71	2,812 79	—	68,746 11
Totals,	\$15,842 83	\$371,903 79	\$296 21	\$48,543 84	\$3,896 77	\$440,783 44
Insane asylums : —						
Worcester,	\$155 73	\$76,336 97	—	—	—	\$76,492 70
Medfield,	532 19	112,918 53*	—	—	—	113,454 61
State Colony,	—	17,054 06	—	\$171 80	—	17,225 86
Totals,	\$687 92	\$206,309 56	—	\$171 80	—	\$207,183 17
Hospitals and asylums,	\$16,530 75	\$573,213 35	\$296 21	\$49,015 64	\$3,896 77	\$647,966 61
Miscellaneous : —						
State Hospital, †	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Farm, †	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	\$2,863 27\$	\$29,340 15	\$7,606 34	\$1,648 73	\$12 71	\$42,188 84
Foxborough State Hospital,	3,110 56	11,228 99	4,602 57	656 49	—	20,287 68
School for the Feeble-minded,	1,534 48	31,792 88	27,510 16	10,475 75†	—	71,427 47
Totals,	\$7,528 31	\$72,962 02	\$39,719 07	\$12,780 97	\$42 71	\$133,903 99
Aggregates,	\$24,059 06	\$651,175 37	\$40,015 28	\$61,796 61	\$3,939 48	\$781,870 60

* Includes \$640.31 unexpended cash advanced.

† Includes \$2,651.94 due from New England beneficiaries.

† Includes all departments.

§ Includes \$2,444.97 balance of cash advanced on hand.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE VI. — Resources and Liabilities of State Institutions on Account of Maintenance, Oct. 1, 1905 — Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	LIABILITIES.				Balance In Favor of the Institution.	Balance of Specially Authorized Appropriations from Main-tenance Funds.	Balance in Favor of the Institutions available for Maintenance.
	Due for September Bills, as scheduled.	Maintenance paid in Advance.	Other Bills due on Account of Maintenance.	Total Liabilities.			
Insane hospitals:—							
Worcester,	\$19,282 92	—	—	\$19,282 92	\$63,409 65	\$14,407 65	\$49,002 00
Taunton,	24,658 33	—	—	24,658 33	15,813 99	6,774 20	9,039 79
Northampton,	13,540 78	—	—	13,540 78	71,582 45	6,944 71	64,637 74
Danvers,	18,989 77	\$154 39	—	19,144 16	144,605 05	17,341 73	127,263 32
Westborough,	17,023 84	—	—	17,023 84	51,722 27	—	51,722 27
Totals,	\$93,495 64	\$154 59	—	\$93,650 03	\$347,133 41	\$45,468 29	\$301,665 12
Insane asylums:—							
Worcester,	\$13,366 52	—	—	\$13,366 52	\$63,126 18	\$13,285 04	\$49,841 14
Medfield,	19,987 83	—	—	19,987 83	93,476 78	42,077 73	51,399 05
State Colony,	—	—	—	—	17,225 86	—	17,225 86
Totals,	\$33,354 35	—	—	\$33,354 35	\$173,828 82	\$55,362 77	\$118,466 05
Hospitals and asylums,	\$126,849 99	\$154 39	—	\$127,004 38	\$520,962 23	\$100,831 06	\$420,131 17
Miscellaneous:—							
State Hospital,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Farm,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	\$11,496 72	—	—	\$11,496 72	\$30,692 12	\$741 81	\$29,950 31
Foxborough State Hospital,	4,425 15	—	—	4,425 15	15,862 53	—	15,862 53
School for the Feeble-minded,	17,944 19	—	—	17,944 19	53,483 28	1,000 00	52,483 28
Totals,	\$33,866 06	—	—	\$33,866 06	\$100,037 93	\$1,741 81	\$98,296 12
Aggregates,	\$160,716 05	\$154 39	—	\$160,870 44	\$621,000 16	\$102,572 87	\$518,427 29

* Includes all departments.

WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.

TABLE VII. — *Weekly Per Capita Cost of Maintenance in State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

PRIVATE PATIENTS.				PUBLIC CHARGES.				
INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number	AVERAGE RATE OF BOARD.		Average Number.	NET PUBLIC EXPENSE *			
		1905.	Four Years' Average.		WITH REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.		WITHOUT REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	
					1905.	Two Years' Average.	1905.	Two Years' Average.
Insane hospitals:—								
Worcester,	162	\$5 99	\$5 81	1,081	\$3 65	\$3 58	\$3 04	\$3 00
Taunton,	82	4 51	4 55	850	4 40	4 21	4 05	3 91
Northampton,	115	5 21	5 39	679	2 96	3 07	2 63	2 73
Danvers,	116	5 73	5 68	1,232	2 90	3 26	2 38	2 72
Westborough,	127	6 19	6 37	751	3 54	3 52	3 07	3 10
Totals and averages,	602	\$5 63	\$5 65	4,593	\$3 47	\$3 53	\$2 99	\$3 07
Insane asylums:—								
Worcester,	—	—	—	688	\$3 29	\$3 43	\$2 93	\$2 99
Medfield,	—	—	—	1,583	2 99	2 83	2 74	2 59
Totals and averages,	—	—	—	2,271	\$3 08	\$3 00	\$2 80	\$2 71
Hospitals and asylums,	602	\$5 63	\$5 65	6,864	\$3 34	\$3 35	\$2 93	\$2 95
Miscellaneous:—								
State Hospital,†	—	—	—	1,491	\$2 65	\$2 68	\$2 43	\$2 43
State Farm,†	—	—	—	1,771	2 19	2 18	2 10	2 08
Hospital for Epileptics,	27	\$4 38	\$4 60	463	4 45	4 49	4 00	3 95
Foxborough State Hospital,	3	9 54	7 17	149	6 03	5 57	5 45	5 03
School for the Feeble-minded,	84	4 31	3 82	850	3 43	3 43	2 96	2 98

* Computed on C, less receipts from private patients and reimbursements.

† Includes all departments.

WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.

TABLE VII. — *Weekly Per Capita Cost of Maintenance in State Institutions, etc. — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.		BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PATIENTS.						FOUR YEARS' AVERAGE.	
		AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST FOR THE YEAR.							
		Average Number.	A. By Superin- tendent.	B.* On Net Ex- penditures.	C. B, less Sales of Products, Rent, In- terest, etc.	D. C, less Increase of Value of Supplies on Hand.	E. D, less All Repairs and Improve- ments.	Computed on C.	Computed on C, less Re- pairs and Im- provements.
Insane hospitals :—		1,243	\$4 15	\$4 22	\$4 16	\$4 22†	\$3 69	\$3 98	\$3 50
	Worcester,	932	4 28	4 66	4 60	4 42	4 10	3 98	3 76
	Taunton,	794	3 57	3 59	3 50	3 49	3 21	3 65	3 29
	Northampton,	1,348	3 45	3 42	3 39	3 55†	3 08	3 60	3 16
	Danvers,	878	4 02	4 14	4 11	4 09	3 69	4 06	3 74
	Westborough,								
	Totals and averages,	5,195	\$3 88	\$3 98	\$3 93	\$3 95	\$3 53	\$3 85	\$3 46
Insane asylums :—		688	\$3 54	\$3 53	\$3 49	\$3 41	\$3 06	\$3 38	\$2 97
	Worcester,	1,583	3 08	3 09	3 08	3 14†	2 89	2 94	2 68
	Medfield,								
	Totals and averages,	2,271	\$3 22	\$3 22	\$3 20	\$3 22	\$2 94	\$3 06	\$2 77
	Hospitals and asylums,	7,466	\$3 68	\$3 75	\$3 71	\$3 73	\$3 35	\$3 60	\$3 26
Miscellaneous :—		1,491	\$2 66	\$2 66	\$2 65	\$2 63	\$2 41	\$2 76	\$2 50
	State Hospital,†	1,771	2 32	2 32	2 19	2 16	2 07	2 14	2 14
	State Farm,†	490	4 56	4 50	4 48	4 75†	4 32	4 43	3 96
	Hospital for Epileptics,	152	6 78	6 93	6 10	5 61	5 04	5 66	5 19
	Foxborough State Hospital,	934	3 50	3 51	3 51	3 62†	3 19	3 41	3 03
	School for the Feeble-minded,								

* Expenditures, less sales of articles purchased.

† Plus decrease.

‡ Includes all departments.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.

TABLE VIII. — *Comparative Analysis of Net Expenditures* for Maintenance, by the Week, per Patient.*

INSTITUTIONS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS.		FOOD.		CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIAL.		FURNISHINGS.		HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.	
	1905.		Average for Four Years.		Average for Four Years.		Average for Four Years.		Average for Four Years.	
	1905.		1905.		1905.		1905.		1905.	
Insane hospitals :—										
Worcester,	1,243	\$1.2065	\$1.0828	\$0.1588	\$0.1653	\$0.1326	\$0.1575	\$0.4784	\$0.4370	
Taunton,	932	1.1753	1.0945	0.1092	0.1085	0.2186	0.1855	0.4874	0.3716	
Northampton,	794	1.0736	1.0132	0.1137	0.1232	0.1405	0.1521	0.2960	0.3717	
Danvers,	1,348	0.8557	0.8969	0.1194	0.1207	0.1366	0.1796	0.1749	0.2922	
Westborough,	878	1.0735	1.0689	0.1098	0.0825	0.1632	0.1785	0.2805	0.3458	
Totals and averages,	5,195	\$1.0671	\$1.0250	\$0.1245	\$0.1233	\$0.1554	\$0.1706	\$0.3399	\$0.3617	
Insane asylums :—										
Worcester,	688	\$1.0929	\$1.0757	\$0.1809	\$0.2119	\$0.2108	\$0.1663	\$0.3168	\$0.2931	
Medfield,	1,583	0.9023	0.8497	0.2032	0.1790	0.0884	0.1488	0.2094	0.2146	
Totals and averages,	2,271	\$0.9600	\$0.9152	\$0.1965	\$0.1883	\$0.1255	\$0.1541	\$0.2418	\$0.2377	
Hospitals and asylums,	7,466	\$1.0345	\$0.9921	\$0.1464	\$0.1429	\$0.1463	\$0.1656	\$0.3101	\$0.3245	
Miscellaneous :—										
State Hospital, [†]	1,491	\$0.7177	\$0.7483	\$0.1440	\$0.1757	\$0.1078	\$0.1074	\$0.3424	\$0.3433	
State Farm, [†]	1,771	0.7032	0.6904	0.2308	0.1904	0.0670	0.0623	0.2171	0.2795	
Hospital for Epileptics,	490	1.0174	0.8967	0.1371	0.1138	0.2414	0.1369	0.4244	0.5997	
Foxborough State Hospital,	152	1.1599	1.0007	0.1412	0.1162	0.1963	0.1430	0.9728	0.8743	
School for the Feeble-minded,	934	0.8736	0.7946	0.1033	0.1568	0.1406	0.1394	0.2485	0.2726	

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Includes all departments.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.

TABLE VIII. — *Comparative Analysis of Net Expenditures* for Maintenance, by the Week, per Patient — Continued.*

INSTITUTIONS.	REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.		FARM, STABLE AND GROUNDS.		FREIGHT, EXPRESSAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.		WATER.	
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals:—								
Worcester,	\$0.3481	\$0.3260	\$0.2850	\$0.2843	\$0.0047	\$0.0051	\$0.0607	\$0.0767
Taunton,	0.2507	0.1440	0.5073	0.4223	0.0156	0.0119	0.0602	0.0560
Northampton,	0.1889	0.2253	0.3176	0.2974	0.0340	0.0273	0.0578	0.0730
Danvers,	0.3010	0.2676	0.3400	0.3245	0.0531	0.0720	—	0.0546†
Westborough,	0.3257	0.2599	0.2822	0.2826	0.1661	0.1315	0.0033	0.0039
Totals and averages,	\$0.2903	\$0.2497	\$0.3389	\$0.3214	\$0.0502	\$0.0469	\$0.0347	\$0.0454
Insane asylums:—								
Worcester,	\$0.1408	\$0.1846	\$0.1244	\$0.0800	\$0.0056	\$0.0054	\$0.0307	\$0.0287
Medfield,	0.1397	0.1565	0.1950	0.1870	0.1239	0.0979	—	—
Totals and averages,	\$0.1400	\$0.1645	\$0.1736	\$0.1557	\$0.0881	\$0.0707	\$0.0093	\$0.0083
Hospitals and asylums,	\$0.2446	\$0.2239	\$0.2886	\$0.2721	\$0.0617	\$0.0541	\$0.0270	\$0.0343
Miscellaneous:—								
State Hospital,†	\$0.2043	\$0.2435	\$0.1084	\$0.1417	\$0.1452	\$0.1157	\$0.0048	\$0.0012
State Farm,†	0.0822	0.1060	0.2085	0.1907	0.0363	0.0373	—	—
Hospital for Epileptics,	0.2781	0.2991	0.2644	0.2502	0.0452	0.0574	0.0375	0.0344
Foxborough State Hospital,	0.5672	0.4439	0.6655	0.6108	0.1117	0.0950	0.1265	0.1081
School for the Feeble-minded,	0.3122	0.2633	0.2301	0.2544	0.0411	0.0372	0.0366	0.0392

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Based on three years' water bill; fourth year not paid.

‡ Includes all departments.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.

TABLE VIII. — Comparative Analysis of Net Expenditures* for Maintenance, by the Week, per Patient — Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	FUNERAL EXPENSES, RETURNING ESCAPED PATIENTS, PRINTING ANNUAL REPORT.		MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL OF FOREGOING ITEMS.		PAY ROLL.		AGGREGATES.	
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals:—										
Worcester,	\$0.0134	\$0.0090	\$0.1329	\$0.1693	\$2.8011	\$2.7139	\$1.4206	\$1.3531	\$4.2217	\$4.0670
Taunton,	0.0075	0.0073	0.1389	0.1916	3.0207	2.5932	1.6437	1.4692	4.5644	4.0624
Northampton,	0.0055	0.0039	0.1603	0.1691	2.3879	2.4562	1.2011	1.2513	3.5890	3.7075
Danvers,	0.0034	0.0036	0.1734	0.2028	2.1575	2.4145	1.2680	1.2930	3.4255	3.7075
Westborough,	0.0130	0.0088	0.1849	0.1911	2.6022	2.5535	1.5449	1.5550	4.1471	4.1085
Totals and averages,	\$0.0085	\$0.0068	\$0.1664	\$0.1794	\$2.5759	\$2.5302	\$1.4085	\$1.3763	\$3.9844	\$3.9065
Insane asylums:—										
Worcester,	\$0.0066	\$0.0078	\$0.1470	\$0.1719	\$2.2565	\$2.2254	\$1.2726	\$1.1853	\$3.5291	\$3.4107
Medfield,	0.0068	0.0051	0.0911	0.0985	1.9598	1.9371	1.1290	1.0468	3.0888	2.9839
Totals and averages,	\$0.0067	\$0.0059	\$0.1080	\$0.1196	\$2.0495	\$2.0200	\$1.1725	\$1.0872	\$3.2220	\$3.1072
Hospitals and asylums,										
Miscellaneous:—										
State Hospital,†	\$0.0115	\$0.0089	\$0.2083	\$0.2338	\$1.9944	\$2.1175	\$0.6894	\$0.6639	\$2.6638	\$2.7814
State Farm,†	0.0027	0.0027	0.1746	0.1714	1.7224	1.7307	0.6013	0.6099	2.3237	2.3406
Hospital for Epileptics,	0.0092	0.0066	0.2701	0.3463	2.7248	2.7416	1.7727	1.7441	4.4975	4.4857
Foxborough State Hospital,	0.1192	0.1271	0.6340	0.7071	4.6943	4.2262	2.2338	2.0228	6.9281	6.2490
School for the Feeble minded,	0.0065	0.0050	0.1741	0.1524	2.1666	2.1149	1.3447	1.3060	3.5113	3.4209

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Includes all departments.

COST OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

TABLE IX. — Comparative Cost of Food Supplies,* for All Persons fed, by the Week, Per Capita.

INSTITUTIONS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS FED.			BUTTER AND BUTTER-FINE.		BEANS.		BREAD AND CRACKERS.	
	Patients.	Employees.	Totals.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals : —									
Worcester,	1,243	248	1,491	\$0.1639	\$0.1374	\$0.0070	\$0.0095	\$0.0085	\$0.0074
Taunton,	932	216	1,148	0.1931	0.1686	0.0116	0.0120	0.0113	0.0121
Northampton,	794	123	917	0.1426	0.1559	0.0064	0.0083	0.0126	0.0177
Danvers,	1,348	214	1,562	0.1040	0.1101	0.0091	0.0173	0.0075	0.0088
Westborough,	878	199	1,077	0.1231	0.1091	0.0137	0.0144	0.0036	0.0032
Totals and averages,	5,195	1,000	6,195	\$0.1440	\$0.1345	\$0.0095	\$0.0122	\$0.0085	\$0.0094
Insane asylums : —									
Worcester,	688	115	803	\$0.1309	\$0.1240	\$0.0092	\$0.0075	\$0.0114	\$0.0116
Medfield,	1,583	240	1,823	0.0638	0.0784	0.0070	0.0099	0.0047	0.0042
Totals and averages,	2,271	355	2,626	\$0.0843	\$0.0921	\$0.0077	\$0.0091	\$0.0068	\$0.0064
Hospitals and asylums,	7,466	1,355	8,821	\$0.1262	\$0.1220	\$0.0089	\$0.0113	\$0.0080	\$0.0085
Miscellaneous : —									
State Hospital,†	1,491	143	1,634	\$0.1010	\$0.1005	\$0.0131	\$0.0124	\$0.0012	\$0.0013
State Farm,†	1,771	108	1,879	0.0181	0.0223	0.0218	0.0246	0.0011	0.0012
Hospital for Epileptics,	490	120	610	0.1420	0.1252	0.0024	0.0031	0.0076	0.0078
Foxborough State Hospital,	152	40	192	0.1514	0.1161	0.0189	0.0211	0.0043	0.0088
School for the Feeble-minded,	934	167	1,101	0.0709	0.0592	0.0122	0.0165	0.0052	0.0032

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Includes all departments.

COST OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

TABLE IX. — *Comparative Cost of Food Supplies,* for All Persons fed, by the Week, Per Capita — Continued.*

INSTITUTIONS.	CEREALS, RICE, MEAL, ETC.		CHEESE.		EGGS.		FLOUR.		FISH.	
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals:—										
Worcester,	\$0.0200	\$0.0210	\$0.0143	\$0.0117	\$0.0798	\$0.0805	\$0.1765	\$0.1111	\$0.0455	\$0.0459
Taunton,	0.0230	0.0222	0.0097	0.0096	0.0528	0.0521	0.1376	0.1175	0.0517	0.0518
Northampton,	0.0196	0.0199	0.0057	0.0041	0.1538	0.1318	0.1727	0.1133	0.0480	0.0462
Danvers,	0.0210	0.0227	0.0146	0.0145	0.0261	0.0295	0.1843	0.1347	0.0345	0.0388
Westborough,	0.0197	0.0246	0.0023	0.0010	0.0479	0.0475	0.1551	0.1211	0.0480	0.0470
Totals and averages, . .	\$0.0207	\$0.0220	\$0.0101	\$0.0091	\$0.0666	\$0.0640	\$0.1670	\$0.1204	\$0.0447	\$0.0456
Insane asylums:—										
Worcester,	\$0.0120	\$0.0107	\$0.0088	\$0.0086	\$0.0337	\$0.0403	\$0.2043	\$0.1381	\$0.0388	\$0.0363
Medfield,	0.0203	0.0199	0.0128	0.0100	0.0407	0.0399	0.1277	0.1027	0.0248	0.0313
Totals and averages, . .	\$0.0177	\$0.0171	\$0.0116	\$0.0096	\$0.0401	\$0.0401	\$0.1511	\$0.1135	\$0.0290	\$0.0327
Hospitals and asylums, .	\$0.0198	\$0.0206	\$0.0106	\$0.0093	\$0.0388	\$0.0370	\$0.1623	\$0.1184	\$0.0400	\$0.0418
Miscellaneous:—										
State Hospital,†	\$0.0145	\$0.0128	\$0.0014	\$0.0010	\$0.0262	\$0.0302	\$0.1602	\$0.1447	\$0.0341	\$0.0343
State Farm,†	0.0114	0.0111	0.0021	0.0026	0.0080	0.0075	0.1860	0.1739	0.0392	0.0366
Hospital for Epileptics, .	0.0246	0.0276	0.0021	0.0020	0.0601	0.0525	0.1314	0.1004	0.0357	0.0292
Foxborough State Hospital, .	0.0221	0.0158	0.0133	0.0089	0.0162	0.0196	0.1398	0.1252	0.0648	0.0616
School for the Feeble-minded, .	0.0251	0.0294	0.0025	0.0020	0.0168	0.0121	0.1531	0.1133	0.0188	0.0166

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Includes all departments.

COST OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

TABLE IX. — Comparative Cost of Food Supplies,* for All Persons fed, by the Week, Per Capita — Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	FRUIT.		MEAT.		MILK.		MOLASSES.		SUGAR.	
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals:—										
Worcester,	\$0.0343	\$0.0399	\$0.2671	\$0.2344	\$0.0007	\$0.0004	\$0.0037	\$0.0063	\$0.0334	\$0.0719
Taunton,	0.0329	0.0301	0.2830	0.2904	—	—	0.0108	0.0091	0.0511	0.0431
Northampton,	0.0361	0.0339	0.1522	0.1863	0.0316	0.0170	0.0137	0.0114	0.0611	0.0618
Danvers,	0.0254	0.0229	0.1850	0.2284	0.0009	0.0008	0.0137	0.0124	0.0439	0.0400
Westborough,	0.0599	0.0431	0.2309	0.2645	—	—	0.0046	0.0061	0.0668	0.0538
Totals and averages,	\$0.0365	\$0.0343	\$0.2260	\$0.2419	\$0.0051	\$0.0028	\$0.0092	\$0.0091	\$0.0613	\$0.0539
Insane asylums:—										
Worcester,	\$0.0249	\$0.0337	\$0.1624	\$0.1563	\$0.1506	\$0.1732	\$0.0061	\$0.0072	\$0.0313	\$0.0379
Medfield,	0.0364	0.0224	0.2050	0.1986	0.0647	0.0451	0.0031	0.0026	0.0624	0.0540
Totals and averages,	\$0.0329	\$0.0272	\$0.1920	\$0.1860	\$0.0910	\$0.0834	\$0.0040	\$0.0039	\$0.0329	\$0.0491
Hospitals and asylums,	\$0.0354	\$0.0322	\$0.2159	\$0.2256	\$0.0306	\$0.0265	\$0.0077	\$0.0075	\$0.0588	\$0.0524
Miscellaneous:—										
State Hospital,†	\$0.0107	\$0.0080	\$0.1750	\$0.2112	\$0.0128	\$0.0144	\$0.0064	\$0.0060	\$0.0376	\$0.0320
State Farm,†	0.0097	0.0071	0.2428	0.2595	0.0068	0.0025	0.0101	0.0076	0.0392	0.0368
Hospital for Epileptics,	0.0284	0.0299	0.2048	0.1823	0.0045	0.0095	0.0149	0.0127	0.0661	0.0495
Foxborough State Hospital,	0.0565	0.0333	0.2111	0.2167	—	—	0.0290	0.0227	0.0677	0.0451
School for the Feeble-minded,	0.0155	0.0142	0.1511	0.1470	0.1679	0.1500	0.0077	0.0071	0.0471	0.0452

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Includes all departments.

COST OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

TABLE IX. — Comparative Cost of Food Supplies,* for All Persons fed, by the Week, Per Capita — Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	TEA, COFFEE, BROMA AND COCOA.		VEGETABLES.		SUNDRIES.		TOTALS.	
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals : —								
Worcester,	\$0.0216	\$0.0262	\$0.0474	\$0.0637	\$0.0320	\$0.0427	\$1.0058	\$0.9100
Taunton,	0.0353	0.0346	0.0228	0.0270	0.0274	0.0266	0.9541	0.9068
Northampton,	0.0297	0.0297	0.0219	0.0146	0.0219	0.0240	0.9296	0.8739
Danvers,	0.0250	0.0242	0.0339	0.0430	0.0096	0.0211	0.7385	0.7692
Westborough,	0.0365	0.0382	0.0375	0.0554	0.0255	0.0313	0.8751	0.8653
Totals and averages,	\$0.0288	\$0.0299	\$0.0339	\$0.0429	\$0.0229	\$0.0296	\$0.8948	\$0.8616
Insane asylums : —								
Worcester,	\$0.0248	\$0.0258	\$0.0471	\$0.0688	\$0.0351	\$0.0383	\$0.9364	\$0.9183
Medfield,	0.0354	0.0389	0.0424	0.0424	0.0323	0.0422	0.7835	0.7425
Totals and averages,	\$0.0322	\$0.0350	\$0.0438	\$0.0502	\$0.0331	\$0.0395	\$0.8302	\$0.7949
Hospitals and asylums,	\$0.0298	\$0.0314	\$0.0369	\$0.0451	\$0.0259	\$0.0324	\$0.8756	\$0.8420
Miscellaneous : —								
State Hospital,†	\$0.0201	\$0.0210	\$0.0174	\$0.0255	\$0.0232	\$0.0327	\$0.6549	\$0.6880
State Farm,†	0.0218	0.0240	0.0301	0.0189	0.0145	0.0145	0.6627	0.6507
Hospital for Epileptics,	0.0114	0.0139	0.0599	0.0512	0.0213	0.0247	0.8172	0.7215
Foxborough State Hospital,	0.0194	0.0306	0.0412	0.0245	0.0621	0.0547	0.9183	0.8047
School for the Feeble-minded,	0.0099	0.0085	0.0239	0.0307	0.0133	0.0195	0.7410	0.6745

* Less sales of articles purchased.

† Includes all departments.

PAY ROLL BY DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE X. — Comparative Analysis of Pay Roll, by Departments.

INSTITUTIONS.	MEDICAL SERVICE.				WARD SERVICE.							
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY COMPENSATION.		AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.					
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
							1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.		
Insane hospitals : —												
Worcester,	14.80	14.28	\$74 35	\$76 01	\$0.2043	\$0.2130	58.84	56.50	80.65	68.96	139.49	125.46
Taunton,	12.07	11.52	81 94	80 55	0.2449	0.2301	57.62	49.07	67.63	55.07	125.25	104.14
Northampton,	4.40	4.78	111 36	105 46	0.1421	0.1663	30.41	26.85	37.26	30.28	67.67	57.13
Danvers,	13.90	11.80	76 75	76 78	0.1826	0.1729	58.37	53.42	68.65	59.31	127.02	112.73
Westborough,	11.25	10.10	81 87	83 93	0.2421	0.2486	42.92	40.52	64.74	56.59	107.66	97.11
Totals and averages,	56.42	52.48	\$80 93	\$81 20	\$0.2028	\$0.2050	243.16	226.36	318.93	270.21	567.09	496.57
Insane asylums : —												
Worcester,	5.65	4.74	\$91 17	\$86 81	\$0.1728	\$0.1559	26.10	23.32	23.15	25.58	54.25	48.90
Medfield,	6.80	5.95	99 43	102 30	0.0985	0.0962	42.18	39.89	93.25	70.77	135.43	110.66
Totals and averages,	12.45	10.69	\$95 68	\$95 38	\$0.1210	\$0.1138	68.28	63.21	121.40	98.35	189.68	159.56
Hospitals and asylums,	63.87	63.17	\$83 60	\$83 60	\$0.1779	\$0.1775	316.44	289.57	440.33	366.56	756.77	656.13
Miscellaneous : —												
State Hospital*	7.80	7.57	\$98 88	\$97 22	\$0.1194	\$0.1214	21.92	17.90	54.13	51.95	76.05	69.85
Hospital for Epileptics,	4.20	4.43	124 96	102 60	0.2472	0.2515	30.80	22.93	26.42	22.76	57.22	45.69
Forborough State Hospital,	5.00	4.48	93 50	92 93	0.7098	0.6056	14.92	14.76	—	—	14.92	14.76
School for the Feeble-minded,	4.89	3.62	130 10	155 38	0.1572	0.1551	18.34	17.19	81.59	68.68	99.93	85.87

* Includes all departments.

PAY ROLL BY DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE X. — *Comparative Analysis of Pay Roll, by Departments — Continued.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WARD SERVICE — Continued.									
	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TO ONE NURSE.					AVERAGE MONTHLY COMPENSATION.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.		1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	
Insane hospitals: —										
Worcester,	10.54	10.16	7.72	8.73	8.91	\$25.43	\$25.59	\$18.16	\$18.08	\$21.22
Taunton,	8.87	10.12	6.22	8.23	7.44	25.91	26.96	20.79	21.74	23.14
Northampton,	12.73	13.48	10.92	11.64	11.73	26.75	26.16	18.91	18.98	22.43
Danvers,	11.01	11.04	10.27	10.45	10.61	26.17	26.35	18.28	19.22	21.91
Westborough,	8.13	8.05	8.17	8.13	8.15	24.45	24.28	17.78	17.93	20.44
Totals and averages,	10.11	10.33	8.42	9.18	9.16	\$25.71	\$25.78	\$18.75	\$18.93	\$21.80
Insane asylums: —										
Worcester,	12.99	12.33	12.40	12.53	12.68	\$24.71	\$24.15	\$16.73	\$16.85	\$20.57
Medfield,	13.18	13.93	11.01	13.05	11.69	27.22	27.20	21.38	19.58	23.20
Totals and averages,	13.11	13.33	11.33	12.73	11.97	\$26.26	\$26.07	\$20.30	\$18.86	\$22.44
Hospitals and asylums,	10.76	10.98	9.22	10.15	9.86	\$25.83	\$25.93	\$19.18	\$18.92	\$21.96
Miscellaneous: —										
State Hospital,*	—	—	—	—	19.60	\$24.26	\$24.52	\$19.78	\$19.55	\$21.07
Hospital for Epileptics,	8.21	9.48	8.97	8.99	8.56	25.84	24.94	19.05	18.53	22.70
Foxborough State Hospital,	10.19	11.41	—	—	10.19	28.32	29.65	—	—	28.32
School for the Feeble-minded,	30.37	30.56†	4.62	4.81†	9.35	25.80	26.14	19.78	19.61	20.89

* Includes all departments.

† Average for two years.

PAY ROLL BY DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE X. — *Comparative Analysis of Pay Roll, by Departments* — Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	WARD SERVICE — Con.						GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.					
	AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.			AVERAGE MONTHLY COMPENSATION.			AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST.		
	1905.			Average for Four Years.			1905.			1905.		
	Average for Four Years.			Average for Four Years.			Average for Four Years.			Average for Four Years.		
Insane hospitals:—												
Worcester,	\$0.5497	\$0.5298		61.15	54.54		\$27 39	\$27 46		\$0.3109	\$0.2943	
Taunton,	0.7178	0.6092		64.14	58.44		26 35	25 78		0.4185	0.3731	
Northampton,	0.4413	0.4155		34.15	31.66		34 35	33 19		0.3410	0.3447	
Danvers,	0.4764	0.4892		60.75	56.90		29 51	28 61		0.3070	0.3128	
Westborough,	0.5754	0.5867		62.24	57.61		29 51	27 73		0.4827	0.4689	
Totals and averages,	\$0.5491	\$0.5265		282.43	259.15		\$28 92	\$28 08		\$0.3628	\$0.3497	
Insane asylums:—												
Worcester,	\$0.3743	\$0.3790		47.06	38.96		\$24 68	\$24 34		\$0.3896	\$0.3607	
Medfield,	0.4580	0.3905		81.07	78.74		29 41	29 47		0.3476	0.3662	
Totals and averages,	\$0.4326	\$0.3868		128.13	117.70		\$27 67	\$27 76		\$0.3603	\$0.3646	
Hospitals and asylums,	\$0.5137	\$0.4845		410.56	376.85		\$28 53	\$27 97		\$0.3620	\$0.3541	
Miscellaneous:—												
State Hospital,*	\$0.2480	\$0.2391		41.37	37.27		\$34 25	\$34 93		\$0.2193	\$0.2143	
Hospital for Epileptics,	0.6117	0.5453		41.53	35.79		26 92	27 34		0.5266	0.5426	
Foxborough State Hospital,	0.6416	0.5978		14.35	15.64		31 71	30 08		0.6909	0.6451	
School for the Feeble-minded,	0.5158	0.5087		49.17	44.41		34 76	32 77		0.4223	0.4089	

* Includes all departments.

PAY ROLL BY DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE X. — Comparative Analysis of Pay Roll, by Departments — Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.				FARM, STABLE AND GROUNDS.			
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY COM- PENSATION.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY COM- PENSATION.	
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals:—								
Worcester,	12.11	9.91	\$51 65	\$81 60	32.81	29.29	\$28 26	\$27 66
Taunton,	3.57	4.40	75 80	71 99	23.83	22.04	33 14	33 48
Northampton,	5.41	7.04	55 52	56 40	17.69	16.54	36 85	35 30
Danvers,	15.54	13.86	63 78	64 71	22.13	21.89	34 92	34 71
Westborough,	2.47	2.87	74 88	64 34	24.39	22.85	30 13	28 47
Totals and averages,	39.10	38.03	\$69 97	\$68 11	120.85	112.61	\$32 08	\$31 21
Insane asylums:—								
Worcester,	15.13	10.07	\$41 17	\$63 29	9.36	6.68	\$40 45	\$37 34
Medfield,	11.14	11.36	66 39	58 56	27.48	20.53	29 24	27 92
Totals and averages,	26.27	21.43	\$51 86	\$56 81	36.84	27.21	\$32 08	\$29 45
Hospitals and asylums,	65.37	59.51	\$62 70	\$63 65	157.69	139.82	\$32 08	\$31 81
Miscellaneous:—								
State Hospital,	2.49	1.86	\$42 17	\$60 52	15.59	14.72	\$27 56	\$29 34
Hospital for Epileptics,	4.38	4.63	65 63	63 87	18.44	14.57	28 99	29 75
Foxborough State Hospital,	—	.52	—	23 77	5.35	4.65	23 53	24 25
School for the Feeble-minded,	6.06	4.41	75 09	91 99	16.86	13.05	32 88	33 79

* Includes all departments.

PAY ROLL BY DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE X. — Comparative Analysis of Pay Roll, by Departments — Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED.										EXTRA SERVICE.	
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY COMPENSATION.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TO ONE EMPLOYEE.		AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA COST.		COST OF LABOR NOT ON PAY ROLL.			
	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.	1905.	Average for Four Years.
Insane hospitals :—												
Worcester,	260.36	233.48	\$29.39	\$29.49	4.77	5.03	\$1.4206	\$1.3531	\$93.65	\$3,182.86		
Taunton,	228.86	200.54	29.01	29.63	4.07	4.70	1.6437	1.4692	2,798.24	1,403.70		
Northampton,	129.32	117.15	31.95	32.62	6.14	6.01	1.2011	1.2513	622.65	562.65		
Danvers,	239.34	217.18	30.94	30.99	5.63	5.52	1.2680	1.2930	2,029.32	989.39		
Westborough,	208.01	190.54	28.26	27.79	4.22	4.12	1.5449	1.5550	1,526.01	1,223.55		
Totals and averages,	1,065.89	958.89	\$29.75	\$29.90	4.87	5.01	\$1.4085	\$1.3763	\$7,069.88	\$7,362.45		
Insane asylums :—												
Worcester,	131.45	109.35	\$28.86	\$28.57	5.23	5.57	\$1.2726	\$1.1853	\$210.00	\$52.50		
Medfield,	261.92	227.24	29.57	29.25	6.04	6.46	1.1290	1.0468	359.78	291.65		
Totals and averages,	393.37	336.59	\$29.33	\$29.03	5.77	6.17	\$1.1725	\$1.0872	\$569.78	\$344.15		
Hospitals and asylums,	1,459.26	1,295.48	\$29.63	\$29.67	5.12	5.31	\$1.3367	\$1.2892	\$7,639.66	\$7,706.60		
Miscellaneous :—												
State Hospital,*	143.30	131.28	\$30.18	\$30.72	10.40	10.43	\$0.6694	\$0.6639	\$1,010.53	\$3,041.06		
Hospital for Epileptics,	125.77	105.11	29.93	30.04	3.90	3.97	1.7727	1.7441	903.15	1,722.89		
Foxborough State Hospital,	39.62	40.05	37.14	36.21	3.84	4.19	2.2338	2.0228	1,491.29	888.91		
School for the Feeble-minded,	176.91	151.36	30.76	30.64	5.28	5.41	1.3447	1.3060	1,948.28	1,912.80		

* Includes all departments.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

CLASSES OF PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION.

TABLE XI. — *Classes of Persons under Supervision, their Number and Location, Oct. 1, 1905, and their Increase for the Year.*

	NUMBER.		INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.		NON-RESIDENT.		EPILEPTIC.		CRIMINAL.	OTHER CLASSES.				TOTAL INMATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	VOLUNTARY.		INHERITABLES.		Totals.
											Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
A. — Insane:—															
Public institutions:—															
Worcester Hospital, . . .	589	609	1,198	22*	—	—	27	14	41	27	—	—	—	—	1,202
Taunton Hospital, . . .	481	424	905	44*	—	—	22	12	34	3	—	—	4	3	613
Northampton Hospital, . . .	397	373	770†	44	1	—	16	7	23	2	—	—	—	—	427
Danvers Hospital, . . .	641	720	1,361	17*	—	—	21	12	33	1	—	—	—	—	397
Westborough Hospital, . . .	265	524	889†	44	1	2	11	10	21	2	—	—	2	—	771
Boston Insane Hospital, . . .	318	374	692	16	—	—	12	12	24	—	—	—	5	5	1,363
Asylum wards, State Hospital, . . .	189	316	475	68*	—	—	13	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	641
Worcester Asylum, . . .	360	344	704	62	—	—	12	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	722
Medford Asylum, . . .	551	1,003	1,554	21	—	—	38	42	80	4	—	—	—	—	641
State Colony, . . .	152	101	253	41	—	—	141	140	281	—	—	—	—	—	367
Hospital for Epileptics, . . .	141	140	281	9	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318
Asylum for Insane Criminals, . . .	523	523	1,046	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
Foxborough Hospital, . . .	50	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	692
Total, . . .	4,727	4,928	9,655	181	2	2	362	276	638	523	41	564	153	14	10,071
Almshouses, . . .	—	—	—	100*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,009
Family care, . . .	12	241	253	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,062
Total public, . . .	4,739	5,169	9,908	103	2	2	362	278	640	523	41	564	153	14	10,324
Private institutions:—															
McLean Hospital, . . .	81	98	179	4	15	20	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smaller institutions, . . .	12	54	66	7	3	6	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	241
Total private, . . .	93	152	245	4*	7	3	18	26	44	—	35	51	2	2	253
Total public and private, . . .	4,832	5,321	10,153	99	109	208	363	280	643	523	41	564	155	14	10,558

* Decrease.

† Includes 1 man and 1 woman placed in family care by trustees.

‡ Includes 1 woman placed in family care by trustees.

CLASSES OF PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION.

TABLE XI. — *Classes of Persons under Supervision, etc. — Concluded.*

	NUMBER.			INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.			NON-RESIDENT			EPILEPTICS.			SCHOOL.			CUSTODIAL			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL INMATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
B. — Feeble-minded : —																								
School for the Feeble-minded,	617	411	1,028	104	77	181	20	20	40	46	26	72	304	161	465	313	250	563	77	48	125	617	411	1,028
Hospital Cottages,	7	8	15	1*	1*	2*	1	1	1	3	3	6	4	3	7	2	4	6	—	—	—	84	56	140
Dr. Brown's Institution, . .	48	14	62	—	1*	1*	34	10	44	6	2	8	16	9	25	32	5	37	—	—	—	48	14	62
Almshouses,†	116	110	226	6*	5	11*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	110	226
Total feeble-minded, . . .	788	543	1,331	97	80	177	54	31	85	55	31	86	324	173	497	347	259	606	77	48	125	865	591	1,456
C. — Inebriates : —																								
Foxborough Hospital, . . .	153	—	153	6*	—	6*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insane hospitals,	—	14	14	—	5*	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private institutions,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total inebriates,	155	14	169	6*	5*	11*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. — Epileptics : —																								
Hospital for Epileptics, . .	268	253	521	31	31	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insane hospitals,	110	67	177	20	8	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insane asylums,	112	69	181	7	1*	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School for Feeble-minded, .	46	26	72	23*	14*	37*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Cottages,	64	36	100	4	3*	7*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family care,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private institutions,	9	4	13	1*	2	3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total epileptics,	609	457	1,066	38	23	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole number of persons under supervision,	6,017	6,097	12,114	222	190	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,017	6,097	12,114

* Decrease.

† Figures taken from reports of overseers of poor, March 31, 1905.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

TABLE XII. — Admissions, Discharges, etc., of the Insane in Institutions and boarded in Private Families for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

	Worcester Hospital.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Danvers Hospital.	Westborough Hospital.	Boston Insane Hospital.	Insane Wards, State Hospital.	Worcester Asylum.	Medfield Asylum.	State Colony.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1904,										
Males,	1,220	922	751	1,345*	824	607	564	621	1,549	111
Females,	619	525	353	658	321	302	180	298	530	111
.	601	337	398	687	503	305	384	323	1,019	-
Admitted within the year,										
Males,	564	465	413	585	499	460	111	137	122	165
Females,	307	254	207	293	239	193	69	79	65	63
By commitment,	257	211	206	292	260	267	42	58	57	102
Males,	510	418	300	514	430	403	66	-	-	-
Females,	281	232	152	270	210	172	43	-	-	-
By transfer,	229	186	148	244	220	231	23	-	-	-
From visit,	19	27	95	17	27	20	46	136	121	163
From escape,	6	-	1	7	8	11	-	-	-	-
From death,	5	1	2	1	3	2	-	1	-	-
From insanity at end of visit,	24	19	15	46	31	24	-	1	1	2
Whole number of cases within the year,	1,784	1,387	1,164	1,930	1,323	1,067	675	758	1,671	276
Dismissed within the year,										
Males,	586	482	394	569	434	375	200	54	117	23
Females,	337	298	163	310	195	177	90	17	44	22
Viz.: Discharged,	266	184	231	239	239	198	110	37	73	1
Males,	149	114	67	155	98	56	8	2	13	5
Females,	117	71	58	144	123	75	13	1	8	5
Recovered,	117	56	34	91	97	27	4	-	-	-
Males,	73	28	19	49	38	7	-	-	-	3
Females,	44	28	15	42	59	20	4	-	-	3
Much improved,	45	45	34	67	44	12	-	-	-	1
Improved,	43	50	30	64	29	34	10	-	6	1
Not improved,	57	32	25	77	48	58	7	2	1	1
Not insane,	4	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Died,	101	124	79	157	127	113	141	45	79	3
Males,	101	64	47	93	65	53	67	15	32	3
Females,	60	60	32	64	62	60	77	30	47	3
Transferred,	117	116	154	54	28	58	21	4	19	7
On escape Sept. 30, 1905,	17	5	7	5	5	4	15	1	8	4
On visit Sept. 30, 1905,	25	52	29	54	53	69	2	2	9	
Remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	1,198	905	770	1,361	889	692	475	704	1,554	253
Males,	589	481	397	641	365	318	159	360	551	152
Females,	609	424	373	720	524	374	316	344	1,003	101
Supported by the State,	956	757	599	1,143	696	530	474	676	1,503	249
reimbursing,	86	65	56	103	64	14	1	28	51	4
private,	156	83	115	115	129	98	-	-	-	-
Daily average number,	1,239.35	927.20	793.00	1,846.827	860.26	653.71	524.951	688.32	1,682.964	165.85
State,	1,004.84	789.25	624.29	1,131.476	691.39	550.48	524.351	660.45	1,532.164	164.12
reimbursing,	73.34	55.45	55.11	99.640	54.46	8.77	.600	27.87	50.800	1.73
private,	161.17	81.50	113.60	115.711	114.41	94.46	-	-	-	-
Persons first admitted to any insane hospital,	401	311	225	384	328	321	61	-	-	-
Males,	219	172	111	214	159	147	41	-	-	-
Females,	182	139	114	170	169	174	20	-	-	-
Recent (insane less than one year),	198	147	96	192	192	161	16	-	-	-
Chronic (insane one year or more),	113	133	126	173	94	127	24	-	-	-
Unknown,	90	31	3	19	42	33	21	-	-	-
Persons admitted by commitment,	505	409	295	509	427	399	66	-	-	-
Viz.: from cities and large towns,	381	289	220	323	322	397	52	-	-	-
from country districts,	124	120	75	186	105	2	14	-	-	-
unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole number of persons within the year,	1,766	1,373	1,160	1,926	1,316	1,049	674	757	1,670	274
Whole number of persons admitted within the year,	546	454	409	580	492	456	111	136	121	163
Persons recovered within the year,	117	56	34	91	96	26	4	-	-	3

* Includes 1 patient who was reported as an habitual drunkard, Oct. 1, 1904.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

TABLE XII. — *Admissions, Discharges, etc., of the Insane in Institutions and boarded in Private Families for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905 — Concluded.*

	Hospital for Epileptics.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Foxborough State Hospital.	Total.	Family Care.	Total Public.	McLean Hospital.	Other Private Hospitals.	Total Private Institutions.	Totals for the State.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1904,										
Males,	258	498	-	9,270	213	9,483	186	56	242	9,725
Females,	127	498	-	4,522	14	4,536	92	5	97	4,633
	131	-	-	4,748	199	4,947	94	51	145	5,092
Admitted within the year,										
Males,	57	97	50	3,725	105	3,830	128	45	173	4,003
Females,	83	97	50	1,919	3	1,922	74	17	91	2,043
By commitment,	24	-	-	1,776	102	1,878	54	28	82	1,960
Males,	41	93	-	2,775	-	2,775	109	40	149	2,924
Females,	26	93	-	1,479	-	1,479	62	15	77	1,556
By transfer,	15	-	-	1,296	-	1,296	47	25	72	1,368
From visit,	9	3	50	732	104	836	5	5	10	846
From escape,	2	1	-	36	-	36	4	-	4	40
Nominally at end of visit,	2	-	-	16	1	17	-	-	-	17
	3	-	-	166	-	166	10	-	10	176
Whole number of cases within the year,	315	595	50	12,995	318	13,313	314	101	415	13,728
Discharged within the year,										
Males,	34	72	-	3,340	65	3,405	135	35	170	3,575
Females,	19	72	-	1,744	5	1,749	85	10	95	1,844
Viz.: Discharged,	15	-	-	1,596	60	1,656	50	25	75	1,731
Males,	9	38	-	1,315	9	1,324	83	24	107	1,431
Females,	4	38	-	699	-	699	47	8	55	754
Recovered,	5	-	-	616	9	625	36	16	52	677
Males,	1	12	-	442	2	444	29	10	39	483
Females,	1	12	-	230	-	230	15	4	19	249
Much improved,	-	-	-	212	2	214	14	6	20	234
Improved,	1	5	-	254	5	259	14	6	20	279
Not improved,	5	10	-	281	1	282	14	4	18	300
Not insane,	2	11	-	326	1	327	26	4	30	357
	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	12

For TABLE XIII. — Forms of Mental Diseases, etc., and

TABLE XV. — Causes of Death, etc., see folders,
following page xlv.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Died,	13	19	—	1,061	4	1,065	25	9	34	1,099
Males,	7	19	—	563	1	564	19	1	20	584
Females,	6	—	—	498	3	501	6	8	14	515
Transferred,	4	3	—	576	47	623	9	2	11	634
On escape Sept. 30, 1905,	1	3	—	73	3	76	—	—	—	76
On visit Sept. 30, 1905,	7	9	—	315	2	317	18	—	18	335
Remaining Sept. 30, 1905,										
Males,	281	523	50	9,655	253	9,908	179	66	245	10,153
Females,	141	523	50	4,727	12	4,739	81	12	93	4,832
Total,	140	—	—	4,928	241	5,169	98	54	152	5,321
Supported by the State,										
reimbursing,	266	523	50	8,472	219	8,691	—	—	—	8,691
private,	8	—	—	480	2	482	—	—	—	482
Total,	7	—	—	703	32*	735	179	66	245	980
Daily average number,										
State,	274.74	512.90	5.74	9,575.812	216.28	9,792.092	184.88	62.222	247.102	10,039.194
reimbursing,	261.41	512.85	6.74	8,432.811	183.89	8,636.701	—	—	—	8,636.701
private,	6.47	.05	—	435.290	2.25	437.540	—	—	—	437.540
Total,	6.86	—	—	687.711	30.14	717.851	184.88	62.222	247.102	994.953
Persons first admitted to any insane hospital,										
Males,	18	87	—	2,136	—	2,136	72	29	101	2,237
Females,	11	87	—	1,161	—	1,161	44	12	56	1,217
Total,	7	—	—	975	—	975	28	17	45	1,020
Recent (insane less than one year),	18	49	—	1,069	—	1,069	38	20	58	1,117
Chronic (insane one year or more),	—	35	—	825	—	825	34	9	43	868
Unknown,	—	3	—	242	—	242	—	—	—	242
Persons admitted by commitment,										
Viz.: from cities and large towns,	41	93	—	2,733	—	2,733	109	40	149	2,881
from country districts,	18	—	—	1,991	—	1,991	82	26	108	2,099
unknown,	23	—	—	649	—	649	27	14	41	689
Total,	82	93	—	5,373	—	5,373	218	76	298	5,670
Whole number of persons within the year,	314	594	50	12,438	308	12,606	304	100	401	12,988
Whole number of persons admitted within the year,	56	96	50	3,569	100	3,649	118	44	161	3,800
Persons recovered within the year,	1	12	—	440	2	442	29	10	39	481

* Includes 6 patients self-supporting and 12 living with friends without public aid.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF MENTAL DISEASE, ETC.

TABLE XIV. — *Probable Causes of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital at Public Institutions for the Insane and McLean Hospital.*

PROBABLE CAUSES.	FIRST ADMITTED.			PREDISPOSING CAUSES.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	HEREDITARY TENDENCY.		NEUROTIC TENDENCY.		ALCOHOLIC INTemperance.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A. — Physical:—									
Adolescence,	1	1	1	45	1	34	7	289	64
Alcoholic intemperance,	318	66	384	6	9	—	—	—	1
Arterio-sclerosis,	23	18	41	—	5	—	—	—	—
Brain tumor,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage,	24	16	40	4	—	—	—	—	—
Childbearing,	—	59	59	—	8	—	8	—	2
Chorea,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coarct brain lesions,	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital,	73	37	110	23	9	5	7	4	1
Cousanguinity,	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dissipation,	10	2	12	—	—	2	1	7	—
Drug habit,	3	4	7	2	—	1	1	—	1
Embolism,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	24	15	39	3	2	10	3	2	1
Gas poisoning,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heredity,	86	74	160	86	74	5	11	9	—
Imprisonment,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile paralysis,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution,	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	1	1
Lead poisoning,	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Masturbation,	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menopause,	—	38	38	—	4	—	2	—	1
Menstrual disorders,	—	5	5	—	—	—	6	—	—
Nephritis,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operation, surgical,	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF INSANE PERSONS, ETC.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	1905.						TWO YEARS, 1904-1905.		
	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	489	221	204	358	149	163	847	370	367
Other New England States,	123	130	138	103	101	95	226	231	233
Other States,	76	54	56	50	39	40	126	93	96
Total native,	688	405	398	511	289	298	1,199	694	696
Other countries:—									
Armenia,	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
Austria,	5	5	5	7	6	5	12	11	10
Azores,	5	7	6	4	5	4	9	12	10
Barbadoes Islands,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Belgium,	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
Bulgaria,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada,	111	112	124	116	102	113	227	214	237
Cape Verde Islands,	7	6	5	—	—	—	7	6	5
China,	6	5	5	—	—	—	6	5	5
Denmark,	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	3	2
England,	57	71	62	43	49	51	100	120	113
Finland,	11	8	8	6	5	5	17	13	13
France,	2	6	4	3	7	7	5	13	11
Germany,	26	33	34	17	27	23	43	60	57
Greece,	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
Holland,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1

TABLE XVII. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons admitted to Public Institutions for the Insane and McLean Hospital, who were received for the First Time at Any Hospital.*

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF INSANE PERSONS, ETC.

[illegible]

CIVIL CONDITION OF INSANE PERSONS, ETC.

TABLE XVIII. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons admitted to Public Institutions for the Insane and McLean Hospital, who were received for the First Time at Any Hospital.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	1905.			Two Years, 1904-1905.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	553	381	934	1,134	822	1,956
Married,	507	394	901	1,042	807	1,849
Widowed,	125	200	325	239	452	691
Divorced,	8	16	24	29	27	56
Unknown,	12	12	24	50	32	82
Totals,	1,205	1,003	2,208	2,494	2,140	4,634

TABLE XIX. — *Occupations of Insane Persons admitted to Public Institutions for the Insane and McLean Hospital, who were received for the First Time at Any Hospital.*

OCCUPATIONS.	1905.			Two Years, 1904-1905.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Educated or professional, .	35	35	70	110	70	180
Domestic,	16	166	182	44	405	449
Farmers,	60	-	60	125	-	125
Housekeepers,	-	245	245	-	649	649
Laborers,	306	-	306	564	-	564
Mechanical,	264	-	264	497	10	507
Operatives,	108	68	176	247	145	392
Traders,	178	32	210	353	81	434
Miscellaneous,	96	22	118	182	36	218
Totals,	1,063	568	1,631	2,122	1,396	3,518
No occupation,	129	412	541	310	675	985
Unknown,	13	23	36	62	69	131
Totals,	1,205	1,003	2,208	2,494	2,140	4,634

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.

Date of Original Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	RETIRED.		Term expires.
			Date.	Reason.	
September, 1898,	George F. Jelly, M.D.,	Boston, . . .	—	—	September, 1908.
September, 1898,	<i>Herbert B. Howard, M.D.,</i>	Boston, . . .	January, 1902, .	Resigned,	—
September, 1898,	Charles R. Codman, .	Barnstable, .	—	—	September, 1906.
September, 1898,	<i>Edward S. Bradford,</i>	Springfield, .	February, 1900, .	Resigned,	—
September, 1898,	<i>Francis B. Gardner,</i>	Brockton, . .	February, 1902, .	Resigned,	—
February, 1900, .	<i>Albert L. Harwood,</i>	Newton Centre, .	September, 1905,	Term expired,	September, 1905.
January, 1902, .	James B. Ayer, M.D.,	Boston, . . .	—	—	September, 1907.
December, 1902,	Seward W. Jones, . .	Newton Highlands,	—	—	September, 1909.
September, 1905,	Michael J. O'Meara, M.D.,	Worcester, . .	—	—	September, 1910.

TABLE XV.—Causes of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died at Public Institutions for the Insane and McLean Hospital.

TABLE XV.—Causes of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died at Public Institutions for the Insane and McLean Hospital—Concluded.

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS.

WORCESTER INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1833) :—

Trustees: Samuel B. Woodward, M.D., Worcester, chairman; Mrs. Sarah E. Whitin, Whitinsville, secretary; George F. Blake, Worcester; Lyman A. Ely, Worcester; Rockwood Hoar, Worcester; Miss Frances M. Lincoln, Worcester; Thomas Russell, Boston.

Regular meeting, first Tuesday of each month.

Superintendent, Hosea M. Quinby, M.D.

Assistant superintendent, Alfred I. Noble, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Walter C. Haviland, M.D., Freeman A. Tower, M.D., Cornelia B. J. Schorer, M.D., Edward Mellus, M.D.

Assistant physician and pathologist, Theodore A. Hoch, M.D.

Visiting days, Wednesdays and Fridays.

TAUNTON INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1854) :—

Trustees: Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River, chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth C. M. Gifford, East Boston, secretary; Loyed E. Chamberlain, Brockton; James P. Francis, New Bedford; Mrs. Susan E. Learoyd, Wakefield; William C. Lovering, Taunton; Henry R. Stedman, M.D., Brookline.

Regular meeting, second Thursday of each month.

Superintendent, John P. Brown, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Arthur V. Goss, M.D., Benjamin W. Baker, M.D., Florence H. Abbot, M.D., Horace G. Ripley, M.D.

Assistant physician and pathologist, Harry W. Miller, M.D.

Visiting days, Wednesdays and Saturdays and all legal holidays.

NORTHAMPTON INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1858) :—

Trustees: Alvan Barrus, Goshen, chairman; Henry P. Field, Northampton, secretary; F. W. Chapin, M.D., Springfield; William D. MacInnes, Pittsfield; Chas. S. Shattuck, Hatfield; Mrs. Sarah A. Woodworth, Chicopee; Miss Caroline A. Yale, Northampton.

Regular meeting, first Thursday of each month.

Superintendent, John A. Houston, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Harriet M. Wiley, M.D., Charles H. Dean, M.D., Grace E. B. Rice, M.D., Edward W. Whitney, M.D.

Visiting days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1878) : —

Post-office and railroad station, Hathorne (Boston & Maine).

Trustees: Samuel W. Hopkinson, Bradford, chairman; Solon Bancroft, Reading, secretary; Horace H. Atherton, Saugus; Mrs. Ada T. Brewster, Andover; Michael F. D'Arcy, Andover; Miss Mary Ward Nichols, Danvers; Orville F. Rogers, M.D., Boston.

Regular meeting, first Friday after first Monday of each month.

Superintendent, Chas. W. Page, M.D.

Senior assistant physician, H. W. Mitchell, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Henry A. Cotton, M.D., Mary Paulsell Mitchell, M.D., Earl E. Besse, M.D., Louis Hoag, M.D., F. R. Sims, M.D., Charles B. Sullivan, M.D.

Assistant physician and pathologist, Albert M. Barrett, M.D.

Visiting days, Mondays and Wednesdays.

WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1886) : —

Trustees: John M. Merriam, South Framingham, chairman; Miss Eliza C. Durfee, Fall River, secretary; Benjamin W. Childs, Worcester; John L. Coffin, M.D., Northborough; Edward Hamlin, Boston; Lewis R. Speare, Newton; Miss Sarah B. Williams, Taunton.

Regular meeting, first Thursday of each month.

Superintendent, George S. Adams, M.D.

Assistant superintendent, Henry I. Klopp, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Ida J. Brooks, M.D., E. Ray Buhrman, M.D., William W. Coles, M.D., Ruth B. Coles, M.D.

Pathologist, Solomon C. Fuller, M.D.

Visiting days, every day except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM (opened 1877) : —

Trustees: trustees of Worcester Insane Hospital.

Superintendent, Ernest V. Scribner, M.D.

Assistant physicians, P. Challis Bartlett, M.D., H. Louis Stick, M.D., Arthur E. Pattrell, M.D.

Pathologist, Frederick H. Baker, M.D.

Visiting days, every day except Sunday.

MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM (opened 1896) : —

Post-office, Harding; railroad station, Medfield Junction (New York, New Haven & Hartford).

Trustees: Miss Elizabeth Thurber, Plymouth, secretary; William O. Blaney, Boston; Ira G. Hersey, Hingham; F. B. Lund, M.D., Boston; Arthur A. Maxwell, Boston; Wm. H. Morrison, Brockton; Mrs. Sarah J. Rand, Newton Centre.

Regular meeting, first Friday following the first Wednesday of each month.

Superintendent, Edward French, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Lewis M. Walker, M.D., Ralph S. Wilder, M.D., Helen T. Cleaves, M.D., George A. Troxell, M.D.

Visiting days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

STATE COLONY FOR THE INSANE, GARDNER (opened 1902) : —

Trustees : Herbert B. Howard, M.D., Boston, chairman ; Mrs. Amie H. Coes, Worcester, secretary ; William H. Baker, M.D., Lynn ; Chas V. Dasey, Boston ; George N. Harwood, Barre ; Mrs. Alice Miller Spring, Fitchburg ; Edmund A. Whitman, Cambridge.

Regular meeting, last Thursday of each month.

Superintendent, Joseph B. Howland, M.D.

Visiting days, every day except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

INSANE WARDS, STATE HOSPITAL (opened 1866) : —

Post-office, Tewksbury ; railroad stations, Tewksbury (Western Division, Boston & Maine), Tewksbury Junction and Salem Junction (Southern Division, Boston & Maine).

Trustees : J. White Belcher, Randolph, chairman ; Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River, secretary ; Mrs. Sarah D. Fiske, Malden ; Leonard Huntress, M.D., Lowell ; Mrs. Anna F. Prescott, Boston ; Joseph A. Smart, Andover ; John B. Tivnan, Salem.

Regular meeting, usually during last week of month, alternately at State Farm and State Hospital.

Superintendent, John H. Nichols, M.D.

Assistant superintendent and physician, Ernest B. Emerson, M.D.

First assistant physician, George A. Peirce, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Hannah Lowell Emerson, M.D., Howard F. Holmes, M.D., Walter C. Kenney, M.D., Carl J. Hedin, M.D.

Visiting days, every day except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, STATE FARM (opened 1887, 1895) : —

Post-office, State Farm ; railroad station, Titicut (New York, New Haven & Hartford).

Trustees : trustees of State Hospital and State Farm.

Medical director, Chas. A. Drew, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Alfred Elliott, M.D., Leonard A. Baker, M.D.

Visiting days, every day except Sundays and holidays.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL (opened 1893) : —

Trustees : Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg, chairman ; Mrs. Anna Phillips Williams, Boston, secretary ; Leroy S. Brown, Cambridge ; George L. Clemence, Southbridge ; John T. G. Nichols, M.D., Cambridge ; Samuel G. Webber, M.D., Boston, Leonard Wheeler, M.D., Worcester.

Regular meeting, first Wednesday of each month.

Superintendent, Chas. E. Woodbury, M.D.

Senior assistant physician, Clarence J. Bell, M.D.

Junior assistant physician, Leslie E. Coffin, M.D.

Visiting days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS (opened 1898) : —

Post-office and railroad station, Palmer (Boston & Albany).

Trustees: William N. Bullard, M.D., Boston, chairman; Charles A. Clough, Groton, secretary; Winford N. Caldwell, Springfield; Henry P. Jaques, M.D., Lenox; Walter W. Scofield, M.D., Dalton; Mrs. Mabel W. Stedman, Brookline; Mrs. Mary P. Townsley, Springfield.

Regular meeting, first Thursday of each month.

Superintendent, Everett Flood, M.D.

Assistant physicians, Arthur O. Morton, M.D., Morgan B. Hodskins, M.D., Edward A. Kennedy, M.D.

Visiting days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED (opened 1851) : —

Post-office and railroad station, Waverley (Boston & Maine).

Trustees: William W. Swan, Brookline, president; John S. Damrell, Boston, vice-president; Chas. E. Ware, Fitchburg, secretary; Richard C. Humphreys, Boston, treasurer; Chas. Francis Adams, 2d, Concord; Francis J. Barnes, M.D., Cambridge; Francis Bartlett, Boston; Thomas W. Davis, Belmont; Frederick P. Fish, Brookline; F. G. Wheatley, M.D., North Abington; Chas. F. Wyman, Cambridge.

Quarterly meeting, second Thursday of October, January, April and July.

Superintendent, Walter E. Fernald, M.D.

Assistant physicians, L. G. Wallace, M.D., Joseph H. Ladd, M.D., G. S. Bliss, M.D., Annie M. Wallace, M.D.

Visiting days, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN, BALDWINVILLE (opened 1882) : —

President, H. S. Morley, Baldwinville; clerk, Robert N. Wallis, Fitchburg.

Trustees appointed by the Governor: Chas. H. Allen, Boston; David H. Coolidge, Boston; Mrs. William W. Doherty, Boston; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg; H. S. Morley, Baldwinville.

Trustees appointed by the corporation: John M. Bemis, M.D., Worcester; Mrs. J. B. Case, Boston; John D. Carson, Dalton; Mrs. W. S. Clark, Worcester; Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Worcester; Homer Gage, M.D., Worcester; Mrs. Edward L. Greene, Lancaster; Rev. J. S. Lemon, Gardner; Mrs. Winslow S. Lincoln, Worcester; Mrs. Geo. T. Plunkett, Hinsdale; F. W. Russell, M.D., Winchendon; F. P. Stone, Otter River; Gilman Waite, Baldwinville; Robert N. Wallis, Fitchburg; Mrs. Sarah E. Whitin, Whitinsville.

Quarterly meeting, second Wednesday of October, January, April and July.

Superintendent, Hartstein W. Page, M.D.

Visiting days, every day except Sundays.

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1839) : —

Women's department: post-office, Dorchester Centre; railroad station, Forest Hills. Men's department: post-office, Mattapan; railroad station, Forest Hills (New York, New Haven & Hartford).

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL (opened 1839) — *Concluded.*

Trustees: George H. Sargent, Boston, chairman; Catharine L. Marion, Boston, secretary; C. James Connelly, Boston; Walter J. Donovan, Boston; Emily P. Howard, M.D., Boston; Michael J. Jordan, Boston; George A. Sanderson, Boston.

Regular meeting, at 64 Pemberton Square, Boston, second Thursday of each month.

Superintendent, William Noyes, M.D.

Assistant physicians, S. W. Crittenden, M.D., Geo. H. Maxfield, M.D., Mary E. Gill, M.D., F. X. Corr, M.D.

Visiting day, Wednesday, 2 to 4 P.M.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

MCLEAN HOSPITAL (opened 1818): —

Department of Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation; post-office and railroad station, Waverley (Boston & Maine).

President, Charles H. Dalton, Boston; treasurer, Franklin Haven, Boston; secretary, C. H. W. Foster, Needham.

Trustees appointed by the Governor: Henry S. Howe, Boston; Henry S. Hunnewell, Wellesley; David P. Kimball, Boston; Charles P. Greenough, Boston.

Trustees appointed by the corporation: Henry P. Walcott, M.D., Boston, chairman; Francis H. Appleton, Boston; Francis Blake, Auburndale; C. H. W. Foster, Needham; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; George Wigglesworth, Boston; Moses Williams, Boston; Francis L. Higginson, Boston.

Regular meeting, usually at Merchants' National Bank, of Boston, on Friday, at intervals of two weeks, beginning sixteen days after first Wednesday in February.

Superintendent, George T. Tuttle, M.D.

First assistant physician, E. Stanley Abbot, M.D.

Second assistant physician, Guy G. Fernald, M.D.

Assistant physician, Frederick H. Packard, M.D.

Assistant in pathological chemistry, Otto Folin, Ph.D.

Assistant in pathological physiology, Shepherd I. Franz, Ph.D.

Junior assistant physicians, Wm. F. Roberts, M.D., Gilbert V. Hamilton, M.D., Christian Östergren, A.B.

Visiting days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BOURNEWOOD, Henry R. Stedman, M.D., South Street, Brookline. Railroad station, Bellevue (Dedham Division, New York, New Haven & Hartford). Fifteen minutes' walk. Carriage by previous arrangement.

THE HIGHLANDS, Frederick W. Russell, M.D., Winchendon (Fitchburg). Carriage.

CHANNING SANITARIUM, Walter Channing, M.D., Brookline. Railroad station, Reservoir (Boston & Albany). Carriage. Or Chestnut Hill street car to Chestnut Hill Avenue.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, Eben C. Norton, M.D. Post-office, Norwood ; railroad station, Norwood Central (New York, New Haven & Hartford).

RIVERVIEW SANITARIUM, W. F. Robie, M.D., Baldwinville.

HERBERT HALL, John Merrick Bemis, M.D., Salisbury Street, Worcester. Carriage.

NEWTON NERVINE, N. Emmons Paine, M.D., West Newton. Carriage. Or Newton Boulevard street car to Washington Street.

WELLESLEY NERVINE, Edward H. Wiswall, M.D., Washington Street, Wellesley.

CUTTER RETREAT, William F. Heald, M.D., Pepperell. Carriage.

LOCUST GROVE ASYLUM, Miss Alice R. Cooke ; medical director, George E. White, M.D. ; Sandwich. Carriage.

DR. RING'S SANATORIUM, Allan Mott Ring, M.D., Arlington Heights. Carriage.

FRAMINGHAM NERVINE, Ellen L. Keith, M.D., Winter Street, Framingham.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, J. F. Edgerly, M.D., 1 Mt. Vernon Terrace, Newtonville.

HIGHLAND HALL, Samuel L. Eaton, M.D., 340 Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands.

DR. REEVES' NERVINE, Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., 23 Boston Avenue, West Medford.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, George B. Coon, M.D., East Walpole.

THE WHEELER SANITARIUM, Mrs. Maria H. Paul, 32 Copeland Street, Roxbury. Elevated to Dudley street ; Warren street car.

ELM HILL, PRIVATE SCHOOL AND HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, George A. Brown, M.D., Barre (Massachusetts Central Railroad).

INDEX.

	PAGE
Additional provision in institutions,	12
Admissions of the insane,	9
Admissions, discharges, etc., of the insane,	xxxiv
Ages,	44, 47
Alcoholic insanity,	45
Alleged insane, feeble-minded and epileptic,	141
Almshouses, alleged insane, feeble-minded and epileptic in,	141
Removal of insane from,	8
Appropriations : —	
Board, work of,	18
Institutions,	12
Special appropriations, 1905,	129
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	77
Estimates for appropriation,	15
Board of Insanity,	134
Members of,	5, xlv
Finances,	136
Appropriations, estimates for,	18
Classes under its supervision,	7
Office,	24
Boston Insane Hospital,	68
Capacities of institutions : —	
Space,	24
Working,	31
Causes of insanity,	44, 48, xxxviii
Certificates of insanity, making oath to,	22
Civil condition of insane persons,	xliv
Classes of persons under supervision,	7
Their number and location,	xxxii
Commitment, expenses of,	23
Commitments, insane,	11, 43, 46
Conferences with trustees of institutions,	101
Cost, weekly per capita : —	
Whole, of support in institutions,	37, 38, 40
Net, to the public,	40
Of service,	40
Criminals, insane,	77, 102
Curable insane,	44, 49
Danvers Insane Hospital,	63
Estimates for appropriations,	13
Appropriations, 1905,	129
Deaths of the insane,	10, 54, 55
Debt, gross State,	33
Deportations,	9, 139
Dipsomaniacs. <i>See</i> Inebriates.	
Directory,	xlvii
Discharges of the insane,	10
Dismissals,	9, 10

	PAGE
Duration of mental disease,	44, 47, x1
Epileptics,	79
Massachusetts Hospital for,	80
In almshouses,	80, 141
Provision for children,	21
Estimates : —	
Appropriations for work of the Board,	18
Appropriations to institutions,	12
Examination of alleged insane prisoners,	23
Expenditures from maintenance funds,	xi
Expenditures, analysis of,	40
Expenditures for maintenance, net, comparative analysis of,	xviii
Expenditures on account of institutions,	34
Expense of commitment of the insane,	23
Expense of returning a patient to an institution,	24
Family care,	9, 10, 96
Feeble-minded, The,	19, 87
Massachusetts School for the,	87
In almshouses,	141
Increase,	87
Provision for children,	19
New institution,	20
Finances of the institutions,	33
Finances of the Board,	136
Financial summary,	33
First cases of insanity,	43, 46
Food supplies : —	
Expenditure for,	xi
Per capita cost,	xviii, xxi
Foxborough State Hospital,	84
Insane department,	84
Estimates for appropriations,	16
Appropriations, 1905,	131
Hospital Cottages for Children,	89
Hospital for Epileptics,	80
Feeble-minded in,	21
Extension of,	22
Estimates for appropriations,	16
Appropriations, 1905,	131
Increase of the insane,	8, 9, 10, 43
Inebriates,	84
Hospital for. <i>See</i> Foxborough State Hospital.	
Insane : —	
Number and location,	7, 43, xxxii
In public institutions,	8
In private institutions,	8
In almshouses,	8, 141
Increase,	8, 9, 43
Diminution of,	9, 10
Commitments,	11, 43, 46
Discharges,	10
Recoveries,	10, 50, 51, 53
Deaths,	10, 54, 55
First cases of insanity,	43, 46
Nativity,	43, 46, xlii
Parentage,	43, xlii

	PAGE
Insane — Con.	
Age,	44, 47
Duration of insanity,	44, 47, xl
Forms of mental disease,	Table XIII
Causes of death and forms of mental disease,	Table XV
Causes of insanity,	44, 48, xxxviii
Alcoholic insanity,	45
Curable insanity,	44, 49
Incurable insanity,	44, 49
Additional provision for,	12
Support of,	42
Cost of,	37, 38, 40
Insane criminals,	77, 102
Asylum for,	77
Institutions: —	
Public,	8, 57
Private,	8, 90
Legislation, recommendations for,	12, 19
1905,	116, 129
Location of the insane,	7, 43, xxxii
Maintenance Funds, analysis of expenditures from,	40, xi
McLean Hospital,	91
Medfield Insane Asylum,	72
Estimates for appropriations,	15
Appropriations, 1905,	130
Members of the Board,	5, xlv
Nativity and parentage of insane persons,	43, 46, xlii
New legislation,	116
New cases of insanity,	43
Northampton Insane Hospital,	61
Estimates for appropriations,	13
Appropriations, 1905,	129
Occupations of insane persons,	xliv
Officers of the Board,	5
Opinions of Attorney-General,	132
Overcrowding, relief from,	11
Pay roll, comparative analysis of, by departments,	xxv
Per capita cost,	37, 38, 40, xvi, xviii, xxi, xxv
Personal property of State institutions, classified valuation of,	iii
Plans and specifications,	135
Prisoners, alleged insane, examination of,	23
Private institutions for the insane,	8, 90
McLean Hospital,	91
Smaller private establishments,	93, li
Provision in public institutions,	12
Public institutions,	8, 57
Worcester Insane Hospital,	57
Taunton Insane Hospital,	59
Northampton Insane Hospital,	61
Danvers Insane Hospital,	63
Westborough Insane Hospital,	66
Boston Insane Hospital,	68
Worcester Insane Asylum,	70
Medfield Insane Asylum,	72
State Colony for the Insane,	74
Insane Wards, State Hospital,	75
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	77

Public institutions — Con.	PAGE
Hospital for Epileptics,	80
Foxborough State Hospital,	84
School for the Feeble-minded,	87
Hospital Cottages for Children,	89
Receipts available for maintenance in State institutions,	ix
Receipts and expenditures on account of institutions,	34, 35
Recommendations for legislation: —	
Provision for feeble-minded children,	19
Provision for epileptic children,	21
Making oath to certificates of insanity,	22
Examination of alleged insane prisoners,	23
Expenses of commitment of the insane,	23
Expense of returning a patient to an institution,	24
Requirements for the work of the Board,	24
Recoveries and much improved conditions,	53
Recoveries of the insane,	10, 50, 51, 53
Resources and liabilities of State institutions,	xiv
Returning a patient to an institution, expense of,	24
Review of the year,	33
School for the Feeble-minded,	87
Estimates for appropriations,	16
Appropriations, 1905,	131
Semiannual conferences,	101
Service, cost of,	40, xxv
Smaller private establishments,	93, li
Special appropriations, general statement as to,	vii
Special appropriations, 1905,	129
State Board, The (<i>See</i> Board of Insanity),	134
State debt,	33
State Colony for the Insane,	74
Estimates for appropriations,	15
Appropriations, 1905,	130
State Hospital, insane wards,	75
Statistical summary,	43
Support of the insane,	42
Cost of,	37, 38, 40
Support department,	11, 138
Supervision, classes of persons under,	7
Taunton Insane Hospital,	59
Estimates for appropriations,	13
Appropriations, 1905,	129
Transfers,	140
Uniform rating of capacities of institutions,	24
Valuation of State institutions,	33, ii, iii
Weekly per capita cost of maintenance in State institutions,	xvi
Weekly per capita cost to the State of patients in institutions,	38, 39
Westborough Insane Hospital,	66
Estimates for appropriations,	14
Appropriations, 1905,	129
Worcester Insane Hospital,	57
Estimates for appropriations,	12
Appropriations, 1905,	129
Worcester Insane Asylum,	70
Estimates for appropriations,	14
Appropriations, 1905,	129
Working capacities of institutions,	31

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